MORNING EDITION

Japan Times & Advertiser

Incorporating
The JAPAN CHRONICLE and The JAPAN MAIL

MORNING EDITION

No. 15,438 (THE 17th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1942 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 15 Sen

NO ISSUE LOOMING TO MAR FRIENDSHIP OF JAPAN AND CHILE

Minister Yamagata Predicts Santiago Government Will Keep Out of War

GIVES VIEWS OVER PHONE

Signs Said Evident of Waning British and American Popularity

The fundamental policy of the Chilean Government is to keep out of the war and there is no issue between Chile and Japan which tends to mar friendship between the two countries, Kiyoshi Yamagata, the Japanese Minister to Chile, told the Asahi's correspondent at Buenos Aires, who called up the Japanese Minister on the international telephone on March 24 to obtain information about conditions in that country.

In reply to various questions put by the Asahi's correspondent, Minister Yamagata stated that the ceremony of the formal installation of the new President of Chile is to be held for a week from April 2 at 3:30 p.m. Following his formal installation in the Chilean Legislature on April 2, the new President will receive felicitations from high Government officials, members of the Diplomatic Corps, etc. A military review and other events in celebration of the occasion will then take place during the next week, Mr. Yamagata continued:

"The fundamental policy of the new President, Juan Antonio Rios, is to administer State affairs in consonanse with public opinion. It is, indeed, the established national policy for any Chilean President to shape his course in this way. As everybody knows, Chile is a country where national or public opinion finds free expression. Any party, be it the Communist Party or the Labor Party, is allowed to give free and public expression to its views. It is a country where State administration must perforce be conducted in strict accordance with public opinion.

Sound Policy Foreseen

"The popular sentiment in Chile today is, barring the extremist views of the Communist Party, that the Government must act with special caution in shaping its home and foreign policies, in view of the national strength and international position of Chile. This public sentiment will be reflected faithfully in the policy to be pursued by the new President. The new President is a man of steady habits and high personality; he is the holder of sound ideas with a natural aversion to anything extreme. His future policy will naturally be shaped along sound lines.

"Inasmuch as the Chilean people are generally agreed that it is not to the interest of their country to enter the present war, the basic policy of the Chilean Government is to keep aloof from the war. It would, of course, be another question if an unforeseen event occurred to compel the Chilean Government to alter this policy. In the circumstances surrounding Chile at present, however, there is no reason to suppose that the Chilean Government will alter its present policy of non-participation in the war. As a matter of fact, it stoutly upholds this fundamental policy. It must be admitted that since there exist close political and economic relations between the United States and Chile, the traditional policy of the Chilean Government is to maintain friendship with the United States, but this constitutes no reason why that Government should act in any unfriendly manner toward Japan.

"There are evident signs that the succession of brilliant victories scored by the Japanese Forces since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia has deepened the regard of the Chilean people for the Japanese nation and that the United States and Britain have, on the contrary, fallen in the estimation of the Chilean people. There is no issue at present between Japan and Chile which may in any way deteriorate their friendship."

Closer Ties Predicted

The Minister then expressed his conviction that friendship between the two nations will grow closer hereafter. The friendly attitude of Chile makes a refreshing contrast with the attitude of Brazil who is putting hard pressure on the Japanese residents, he said, and he declared himself as firmly determined to cultivate even friendlier relations with Chile so as to contribute toward the successful execution of the War of Greater East Asia.

Asked about the recent riot at Santiago, following the sinking of a Chilean steamer, Mr. Yamagata replied that the trouble was started by Communists. As a result of the Government's suppression, some of the angry demonstrators ran riot at Santiago. Except that the window glass of the biggest Japanese shop in the city was smashed, Japanese interests suffered no damage. On March 22, these Communists attempted to stage another demonstration, but their plan was nipped in the bud. The Japanese residents in Chile are living peacefully; they are free from any pressure from the Chilean people, he declared.

"The Chilean people are enthusiastic over the report that the Foreign Minister of Argentina is coming to their country to attend the forthcoming ceremony of the investiture of the new Chilean President and both the Gov-

(Continued on Page 2)

U.S. Can't Win Because Leaders Are Lacking And Truth Not Told Nation, Says Willkie

D.N.B.

LISBON, March 25.—Regret at the lack of preparedness of the United State's people is expressed by Wendell Willkie, in an interview published in the New York periodical Look, which is reprinted in the London Daily Telegraph.

Willkie declares: "At school, we all have been taught as an absolute fact that the United States is the biggest, the most powerful and the richest country in the world, which never has lost a war and never will lose one. This belief today is being put to a severe test.

"My faith, and my will to faith, tell me we shall win this war. But my mind is troubled. We have men and resources for victory. But at present sincere leaders are lacking. I have repeatedly and publicly pointed out the organizational weakness of the Government. Another weakness is particularly influencing the nation. The nation is not told the truth.

"Then, there is still another most important factor which prevents us from winning the war. The nation as a whole is not yet convinced that it is its own war which is now being fought. Not even the dramatic communiques issued by General MacArthur, not even submarines at our very coasts, not even the young American lives lost, have been able to convince the nation. The war for the nation is still a terrible affair, developing as it is on the other side of the world. This lack of imagination may make us lose the war."

Concluding, Willkie stated that "only by complete sacrifice and readiness of every man and woman in the United States under the wise and sincere leadership of the United States may we hope to win this war."

NAZI UNITS REGISTER SMASHING VICTORIES

Planes Serve Spearhead of Attacks in Russia, Mediterranean and Over Britain

SOVIET LINES SMASHED

65 Enemy Tanks Destroyed in Over 140 Successful Counter-Engagements

Domei

BERLIN, March 25.—Units of the German Luftwaffe served as the spearhead of German offensives in the northern part of the Soviet Union, the Mediterranean and over the British Isles yesterday, while land forces fiercely repulsed enemy attacks in the south and northern sectors of the Eastern Front with little activity reported from North Africa, the High Command announced today.

In the southern sector of the eastern war zone, German troops repulsed heavy enemy attacks in the Kerch Peninsula, in eastern Crimea, while Rumanian forces joined the German offensive in the Donetz Basin, in southeastern Ukraine, to smash Soviet lines there.

Heavy losses were dealt to enemy forces in the Kharkov sector, in western Ukraine, it was further reported.

After persistent drives, lasting for several weeks, German Storm and Army troops succeeded in dislodging enemy entrenchments yesterday, the High Command revealed. The Luftwaffe also joined in these activities.

In fierce aerial attacks over the northern region of Kola Peninsula, German warplanes bombarded a large enemy merchant ship and damaged harbor installations in Murmansk harbor.

During these operations, German pursuit planes and Italian fighters shot down seven Hurricans as well as one Soviet warplane.

65 Tanks Destroyed

It was disclosed that the 20th German Panzer unit has destroyed 65 enemy tanks and inflicted huge troop losses to enemy forces in more than 140 counter-engagements during the past several weeks.

Continuous waves of German air formations released tons of explosives on La Valetta harbor of Malta Island in daring daylight raids yesterday. Damages were inflicted on one British cruiser, with hits scored on two adjacent merchant ships as well as dock facilities and arsenals. Two British fighters were shot down in the course of these raids.

The Luftwaffe swept over the English Channel to the southern regions of the British Isles yesterday and pounded military objectives in the harbors of Portland and Weymouth, approximately 85 and 80 kilometers south of Bristol, respectively.

Meanwhile, a British attempt to carry out daylight raids on the French and Belgian coasts was completely frustrated by alert German planes which shot down eight enemy aircraft. Likewise, another enemy raid at night was repulsed by German anti-aircraft and naval artillery batteries which shot down two British bombers, the communique concluded.

British Cruiser Hit

Domei

ROME, March 25.—The Italian High Command today announced that a formation of Italian torpedo planes yesterday morning attacked a British squadron in the eastern Mediterranean, scoring a direct hit on a medium-sized British cruiser.

Cripple Enemy Convoy

D.N.B.

ROME, March 24.—What is believed to be the greatest blow dealt on a British convoy in the Mediterranean has been revealed by Bolto von Hohenbatch, correspondent for Transocean who quotes statements made by reliable quarters in Rome.

According to the correspondent, out of the convoy of 20 to 22 surface units, Axis air and sea forces destroyed or damaged 20 vessels during the two-day battle on March 22 and 23. Two warships, two transport vessels were sunk, and 11 warships and five transports were damaged in the naval engagement, the report stated.

According to the "Giornale d'Italia,"

(Continued on Page 2)

INDIANS WILL PROBE PROPOSAL BY CRIPPS

Azad to Convoke Working Committee of Congress After Seeing Envoy

MEETS AT NEW DELHI

German Journal Severely Criticizes British Emissary's Statement

Domei

LISBON, March 25.—Abul Kalam Azad, president of the Indian National Congress, will convoke the working committee of the Indian National Congress at New Delhi on March 29 in order to discuss British proposals based on the results of his conference today with Sir Stafford Cripps, British Lord Privy Seal and envoy to India, according to a report received here from New Delhi today.

Meets Wavell Also

Domei

VICHY, March 25.—Abul Kalam Azad, president of the Indian National Congress, arrived at New Delhi today and conferred with Sir Stafford Cripps, Lord Privy Seal and British envoy to India, according to a Havas report from the Indian capital.

Meanwhile, Sir Stafford reportedly had a conference today with General Sir Archibald P. Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in India.

To Inveigle India

D.N.B.

BERLIN, March 25.—A sharp comment on Sir Stafford Cripps' first statements in New Delhi, was published in the Wednesday morning issue of the "Deutsche Diplomatisch-Politische Korrespondenz". The Korrespondenz, which is close to the Wilhelmstrasse declared that even now Britain is not ready to make any concessions and revealed the following facts.

Sir Stafford has made it plain from the very outset that he sees in his mission in the first place the creation of a "generally acceptable basis on which the now existing chief difficulty for India's wholesale cooperation in the defense of the country" may be eliminated. According to Cripps' own words, the issue is not to place the administration in the hands of the Indians but only to find out how the Indian people may "participate" in the administration. The attitude created by such a conception was confirmed by Cripps when he declared himself in full agreement with Churchill, the Korrespondenz writes. Churchill himself has never denied this attitude. For him, as he himself said on March 18, 1938, "India is an abstract geographical conception." With regard to Churchill's different outlook on the Indian problem, Cripps declared that he "preferred suavity." But he is also relying on the disunity of the various Indian parties which—due to the British influence—will never be able to agree, so that they could take over the government.

This disunity among the Indians leads by a different road to the same results which Churchill is striving for in order to maintain British rule over India. The Korrespondenz declared it significant for the maintenance of the British policy that it is preparing to use "scorched earth tactics also in India", a threat which has already been sharply rejected by the Indian people themselves.

Britain, notwithstanding its profession of friendship, will again deliver a densely populated and highly cultured country to annihilation if it were to suffer another military defeat in that country.

In the last analysis the preparation of such tactics is merely a proof of British helplessness, and the resignation of Britain's determination for the destruction leaves no other conclusion than that the destructors already have given up these territories for good.

Beaverbrook in Washington

Domei

VICHY, March 25.—Lord Beaverbrook, former British Minister of War Production, arrived at Washington today to attend the conference of the allied resources pool committee, a Havas dispatch from Washington revealed.

PREMIER EXPRESSES GRATITUDE TO DIET; DISCUSSES ELECTION

Selection of Men of Knowledge and Experience Urged In Statement

HOST AT TEA PARTY

Necessary to Strengthen Political Structure, Declares Lower House Speaker

The Government is most thankful to the members of both Houses of the Diet who, in course of the session which came to an end on Wednesday, cooperated in working out the problems of carrying on the war for the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

This comment was made by Premier Hideki Tojo in the course of a statement he made for publication following the ceremony of closing the 79th Diet session held Thursday morning at the House of Peers with all members of both Houses attending.

General Tojo expressed high appreciation of the swiftness with which both Houses examined and approved a large number of Government bills, all of them essential to the successful conduct of the War of Greater East Asia.

Toward the close of his address he again brought up the question of the election of members of the House of Representatives to be held on April 30, and gave voice to the concern of the Government for the election of a new House alive with the spirit of service to the State in the new phase of the current situation.

Good Men Wanted

The Premier expressed the conviction that all the people of the nation would tax their brains to assure the election of as many men of knowledge and experience as possible, desirous of making positive efforts in the national end, in the coming election which will be the first in five years during which events have taken place changing the whole aspect of the situation not only in Japan and East Asia but also in the whole world.

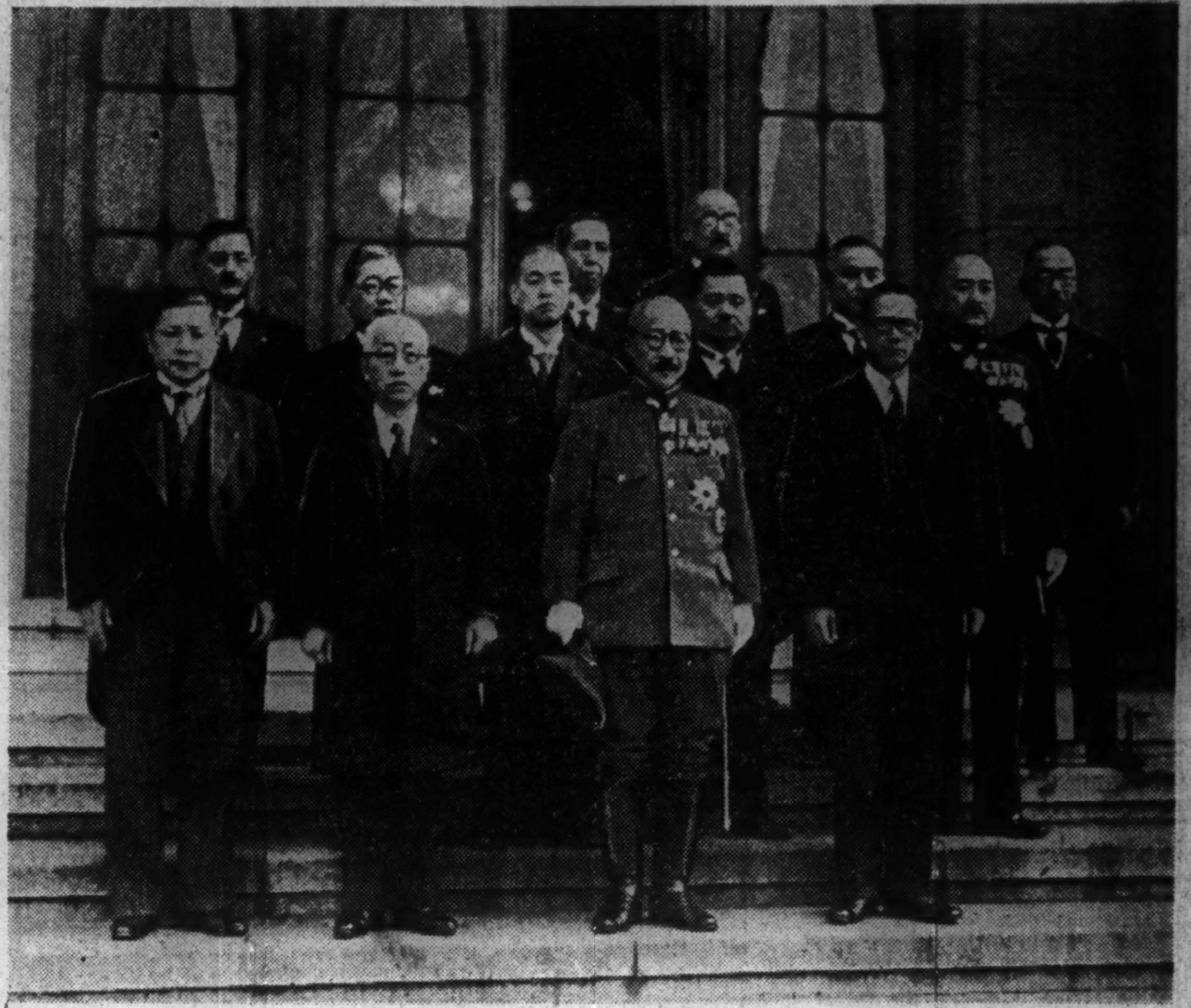
He appealed to all to aspire to the honor of going down in history as founders of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The Premier reiterated his sentiments in a talk Thursday afternoon before members of both Houses of the Diet at a tea party at which he was their host.

The function was held at the Pre-

(Continued on Page 2)

Japan's Wartime Cabinet



All the Cabinet Ministers from Premier Hideki Tojo downward posed for photograph at the entrance of the Imperial Diet building after the closing ceremony of the 79th Diet session Thursday. From left to right in the front row: Agriculture and Forestry Minister Hiroya Ino, Education Minister Kunihiko Hashida, Premier Tojo and Minister-without-Portfolio Teiichi Suzuki. Second row from left to right: Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo, Justice Minister Michiyo Iwamura, Finance Minister Okinori Kaya and Navy Minister Shigetaro Shimada. Behind Mr. Ino stands Communications Minister Ken Terashima, between Mr. Iwamura and Mr. Kaya is Commerce and Industry Minister Nobusuke Kishi, behind Mr. Kaya stands Welfare Minister Chikahiko Koizumi, behind Lieutenant-General Suzuki stands Railway Minister Yoshiaki Hatta. Home Minister Michio Yuzawa is at the extreme right in the back row.

PREMIER CHANG AT UNEBI

Pays Respects at Mausolea and Kashihara Shrine

Arriving at Unebi station at 11:30 a.m. Thursday from Kyoto, Premier General Chang Ching-hui, Special Manchoukuoan Envoy to Japan, paid his respects at the Unebi Mausolea and the Kashihara Shrine, reports Domei.

The Manchoukuoan envoy was met at Unebi station by the Governor of Nara Prefecture, high Government officials and representatives of various organizations.

General Chang left Unebi station by the 2:52 p.m. train for Kyoto.

Foreign News Spotlight

Exclusive Flashes

20 BRITISH SHIPS SUNK OR DAMAGED IN MEDITERRANEAN

LISBON, March 26.—The successful attack on the British convoy in the central Mediterranean by the combined air and sea forces of the Axis Powers between March 21 and 23 has finally convinced the world that the British navy is no longer the ruler of the sea. According to reports reaching here from reliable quarters, the following losses were inflicted on the British convoy during the three-day running battle:

1. Ships sunk by Italian planes: 1 British cruiser, 1 Unit of an unidentified class, 1 10,000-ton merchantman.
2. Ships sunk by German aircraft: 2 Merchantmen totaling 80,000 tons.
3. Ships damaged by German planes: 3 Merchantmen, 1 Cruiser, 1 Destroyer.
4. Ships hit and damaged by Italian torpedo-planes: 4 Cruisers, 2 Destroyers.
5. Ships hit by Italian surface units: 1 Cruiser, 2 Destroyers.
6. Ships hit by Italian submarines: 1 Unit of unidentified class.

AUSTRALIAN WAR LOSSES AIRED

SAIGON; March 26.—According to reports reaching here, the war losses in Australia and its territories are so far estimated to be more than 11½ million pounds. These losses are the result of the occupation of New Guinea by the Japanese Forces as well as the damages inflicted by the Japanese Air Forces in their raids on Port Moresby, Port Darwin, and Wyndham. These losses do not include those sustained by the Australian forces in the battles of Malaya, Singapore, Java and other operations in the Southwest Pacific.

AXIS U-BOATS DESTROY OVER A MILLION TONS OF SHIPPING

MADRID, March 26.—According to reliable information received here, from January 24 to March 16, Great Britain and the United States lost more than 1,160,000 tons of shipping as the result of the successful operations carried out by German and Italian submarines in the Atlantic Ocean. It is believed that the grand total sunk by the Axis Powers is more than 2,100,000 tons. Since the outbreak of the present hostilities in Europe, German and Italian submarines have sunk more than 16,000,000 tons of allied shipping.

NO MORE SAUSAGES IN ENGLAND

LISBON, March 26.—In view of the scarcity of meat and fish in England, an ordinance was issued by the British Food Ministry which according to the Daily Mirror, provides that in the future, all meat and fish must not be made into sausages.

6 Civilians Named As Administrators For South Regions

The Army has selected six persons, including four prefectural government officials, for the post of civil administrators under civil governors previously appointed. Their formal appointment was officially announced Thursday. The new civil administrators will go to the southern regions shortly to engage in the construction enterprises. They are Toshikazu Oka, Vice-Governor of Aomori Prefecture, Shuji Kumano, Vice-Governor of Kagoshima Prefecture, Masayoshi Fukumitsu, Vice-Governor of Yamanashi Prefecture, Kikujiro Fujisawa, educational chief of Aichi Prefecture, Sakuji Takamura and Gihei Nakajima. The first-mentioned four persons have been accorded the treatment of the Chokunin rank.

JAPAN'S BERLIN EMBASSY MOVES TO NEW QUARTERS

Former Offices of French Consulate-General Are Taken Over

Domei

BERLIN, March 25.—The Japanese Embassy here moved today to new quarters in the offices of the former French Consulate-General following repairs making it one of the most imposing Japanese Embassies in Europe.

The transfer to the new building of the offices of the Army and Navy attaches, the Tripartite Military Committee, the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Communications and the Financial Commissioner has gathered together the entire Embassy and has made possible a more efficient and collective functioning of the staff.

The Embassy will have at the rear, an air raid shelter presented as a special gift to Ambassador Hiroshi Oshima by Chancellor Adolf Hitler. The air raid shelter, which was constructed from Chancellor Hitler's personal funds, is capable of accommodating 50 persons and will withstand the largest and most powerful bomb.

3 P.I. PROVINCES MERGED

Launion, Abra, Mindro Come Under Japanese Control

Domei

MANILA, March 26.—The three provinces of Launion, Abra and Mindro will be incorporated into the administrative area controlled by the Japanese Army, it was announced today by the Philippine Civil Administrative Committee.

The action raised the number of provinces under the supervision of the Japanese to 17.

Big Rice Crop in Java

Domei

BATAVIA, March 23.—A bumper rice crop, 30 per cent larger than the average, is anticipated for the spring harvest in Java which ends in April. If the harvest fulfills expectations, Java will reap more than enough rice to supply the "outer territories" of the Netherlands East Indies.

15,017 WAR HEROES WILL BE ENSHRINED

Souls to Be Deified During Special Festival at Yasukuni Shrine

DATE SET FOR APRIL 24

Number of Civilians Killed While in Services Also to Be Honored

The souls of a total of 15,017 officers and men, including a number of civilians in the fighting services, will be deified at the Yasukuni Shrine in a special spring festival lasting for five days from April 24.

On the day before the commencement of the festival, an impressive ceremony will be held at the Shrine, marking the placing of the scroll of the names of the heroes to be deified, in the inner Shrine.

The arrangements for the festival will be in charge of a committee headed by Admiral Koshiro Oikawa, member of the Supreme War Council.

Of the heroes whose spirits will be deified next month, 14,563 served with the Army and 454 with the Navy.

All these heroes were killed in the Manchurian and China Affairs.

There are four Lieutenant-Generals, eight Major-Generals and one Rear-Admiral whose spirits will be enshrined. They are Lieutenant-General Tokushige Numata, Lieutenant-General Morihide Abe, Lieutenant-General Shoichi Naito, Lieutenant-General Masao Nakamura, Major-General Kazuo Kobayashi, Major-General Tadao Kawamura, Major-General Toru Morita, Major-General Osamu Ouchi, Major-General Kiyotake Yoshimaru, Major-General S. Yokoyama, Major-General Takahide Ise, Major-General Takemitsu Yamagata, and Rear-Admiral Kikuji Okuda.

Lieutenant-General Nakamura, a native of the city of Kanazawa, was graduated from the Military Academy in 1914. He was admitted to the Army Staff College from which he was graduated in November 1920. At first he was attached to the Army General Staff. Then he was sent abroad. He was military attache in France and in Italy.

Upon the outbreak of the China Affair, he was sent to South China where he was placed in command of a unit. He was killed in December 1939 in the battle for Nanning.

Lieutenant-General Nakamura is survived by his widow, two sons and a daughter.

Rear-Admiral Okuda, a native of Hyogo Prefecture, was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1914.

He was killed in the first attack of the Naval Air Corps on the air base at Chengtu on November 4, 1939. Wounded in an encounter over the base, he met his end by heroically crashing his plane in self-destruction into an enemy machine.

JAPANESE FIGHTERS FINISH OCCUPATION OF ANDAMAN ISLES

Mopping-Up of Remnants Completed—British and Indian Troops Disarmed

BIG BLOW TO ALLIES

Britain's Communication With India Definitely in Imminent Danger

The Imperial Forces operating in the Andaman Islands, after disarming the British and Indian troops who surrendered unconditionally, lost no time in mopping-up enemy remnants to complete the occupation of the islands, states Domei.

The Imperial Army and Navy units in close collaboration, as announced by the Imperial Headquarters Thursday, effected a daring landing at daybreak of March 23 and, directing a fierce offensive, forced the enemy to surrender unconditionally.

Strategically, the occupation of the Andaman Islands has placed the Imperial Forces in an all the more advantageous position toward the British military bases in Calcutta, Madras and Ceylon, according to competent observers.

No Chance for Enemy

On the other hand, it has perfected the control of the vast Greater East Asia Sea by the Imperial Navy, giving no chance to the enemy to penetrate through the line connecting the Bay of Bengal to the East Indies.

Coupled with daring submarine activities of the Imperial Navy, the occupation of the islands also exposed the communications between the British homeland and India to imminent danger and made the success of Sir Stafford Cripps' mission to India all the more difficult to attain.

Fully realizing the strategic value of the islands, the British Government feverishly strengthened the defense of the Andamans before the war and stationed a large number of British and Indian troops there.

Geographically, the Andaman Islands lie in the Bay of Bengal and are almost equidistant from Shonan Island, Rangoon, Madras, Calcutta and Ceylon.

Composed of five large islands and some 200 islets, the total area of the group is 2,508 square miles. Of a number of harbors and safe anchorages possessed by the Andaman Islands, the most noted is Port Blair which was occupied by the Imperial Forces on March 23.

The total population of the Andaman groups is estimated at approximately 21,000 people of whom 17,400 are inhabited in the neighborhood of Port Blair.

History of Island

As Port Blair was occupied by Captain Blair of the British Army in 1789, the port was named after the captain. The islands have been used since 1858 by the Government of India as a penal settlement for life and long-term convicts and the penitentiary in Port Blair is known as the largest in entire India. According to 1940 figures, there are 6,069 convicts in the islands.

Industrially, coconut and rubber trees are most successfully cultivated in the islands, in addition to hemp, rice, beans, potatoes and tea. In recent years, receipts from forests averaged around 1,600,000 rupees per annum.

British Admit Capture

Domei

BERLIN, March 25.—Japanese Forces on March 23 occupied the Andaman Islands, in the Bay of Bengal 560 kilometers southwest of Rangoon, the official German News Agency reported here today, quoting a British announcement.

BIG-SCALE SWORD FACTORY TO BE SET UP IN TOTSUKA

Iron Sands Plentiful in Country To Be Used for Manufacturing Sabers

To cope with the extraordinary demand for Japanese swords in view of the present war situation, a large-scale forging factory will be established at Totsuka, Kanagawa Prefecture, under the supervision of Terutomo Akimoto and Sadatomo Akimoto, veteran swordsmiths, and Rokuro Maeda, assistant professor of the technical department of the Tokyo Imperial University, according to Domei.

The forging factory will be called the East Asia Japanese Sword Forging Hall, and highly modern technical methods will be applied for the large-scale production of swords.

Using iron sand which is plentiful in this country and tempering the swords with an electric air-hammer, the swords produced through this unprecedented method are expected to be of the same high quality as those produced by old fashioned methods.

The opening ceremony of the new hall will be held on March 25 at the Meiji Shrine.

CURTIN SAID FED UP WITH ALLIED LOSSES

Announces Plan to Launch Offensive From Australia With U.S. Aid

CONFERS WITH MACARTHUR

Britain Announces Shifts in Naval Personnel—Tait to Succeed Willis

Domei

BERNE, March 25.—Australian Prime Minister John Curtin, following his conversation today with General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Forces in the Southwestern Pacific, declared that the Allies will launch an offensive from Australian bases with United States aid, the London Daily Mail reported here today from Sydney.

Prime Minister Curtin emphasized that he is anxious to see an end to repeated Allied defeats.

Although Australia is frantically engaged in defense, Prime Minister Curtin pointed out that he would like to have the Australian public subdue their alarm and view unfavorable turn of events with calmness.

Meanwhile, it is believed that the Allied air and naval command will be delegated to Lieutenant-General George Brett, Deputy Commander of the Allied Forces in the Southwestern Pacific, and Rear-Admiral Herbert F. Leary, respectively, the dispatch stated.

British Naval Shifts

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 25.—Vice-Admiral William E. C. Tait will succeed acting Vice-Admiral Algernood U. Willis as Commander-in-Chief of the British Naval Station in Africa from February 26, it was announced today, according to reports received here from London.

Vice-Admiral Willis will be appointed for duty in the sea from February 26, it was disclosed.

In other naval shifts, Rear-Admiral William F. Wakewater has been appointed Lord Commissioner of Admiralty and Controller succeeding Vice-Admiral Sir Bruce Fraser who will shortly receive an appointment at sea, according to the announcement.

Flag Officers who were appointed to sea command include Rear-Admiral Stuart S. Bonham Carter, Rear-Admiral Thomas P. Drew and Rear-Admiral William G. Tennant, the announcement said.

PARIS BOMBING BY R.A.F. RESULTS IN DEATH OF 600

Casualty List Revealed at Investigation—Only 346 Victims Identified

D.N.B.

PARIS, March 25.—The British air raid on Paris caused the death of about 600 persons, out of which 346 could be identified, it was stated in the press conference, on Tuesday, which took place under the chairmanship of Ambassador-at-Large and French liaison officer with the German authorities in Paris, Count Fernand De Brinon.

Of those killed 121 were men, 143 women and the rest children. It was added, the amount of 107-million francs was available for reparation purposes.

Out of this sum, 100-million francs had come from a compensation payment imposed upon the Jews, while this money had been placed at the disposal of the city by the German occupation authorities. This amount will not only be used for the suburbs of Paris but also for other territories in northern France.

Meanwhile, a committee was set up for the supervision of the distribution of the money. The second task of the committee was to take precautionary measures in case of repetition of such air raids.

In this connection, the creation of emergency living quarters, stocking up of foodstuffs and taking other precautions of this kind were particularly considered in order to cope with another emergency if necessary. In addition, quick assistance to the wounded and to those buried under the debris is to be organized.

SHORT OF TECHNICIANS

R.A.F. Repair Shops in Egypt Advertise for Help

Transocean

ANKARA, March 17.—A great lack of expert personnel in the Royal Air Force's repair shops in the Near East was revealed by advertisements appearing in European-language and Arabian newspapers soliciting technicians and engineers for whom high wages are promised.

The repair shops of the British pilots in Egypt were said to be so overtaxed with work, according to reports from Cairo, that airplanes even with only minor damages had to wait for weeks until they could be repaired and returned to active service.

Controls Iraq Railways

D.N.B.

ANKARA, March 25.—State railways in Iraq have been placed under the exclusive control of the British military authorities by an Iraqi—British agreement concluded between Premier Nuri Essad of Iraq and the British Ambassador in Bagdad, Sir Kingham Cornwallis. Although the agreement had been in force since March 1, its existence had been kept secret to the Iraqi people and became known at Ankara just recently.

Dutch Children Play Soldiers With Japanese

At a certain wooded sector in Palembang, Sumatra, little Dutch children had the fun of their life playing soldiers with men who had real guns and real horses. Japanese soldiers always seem to have the time for children, even though they are the children of the enemy people. Three Dutch boys here may be seen on horseback while an Indonesian boy looks on, smiling. (Censored by War Ministry)

Today's Press Comments

FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Detailed translations of these and other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

A Dagger Aimed at the Throat

MIYAKO—Japanese Army and Navy units effected a surprise landing at Port Blair on Andaman Islands at dawn on March 23 and compelled the unconditional surrender of the British force on the islands. The Andaman Archipelago is located in the southeastern part of the Bay of Bengal, with Burma to the north and India to the west. It is a key point of strategic importance. The occupation of Andaman Islands means that a dagger is now aimed at the throat of India, which has already been exposed to grave danger by the Japanese occupation of the East Indies islands and Rangoon. The consternation of the enemy camp at the new turn of war events may well be imagined. Britain has dispatched Sir Stafford Cripps to India and this British Envoy is now making desperate efforts in India to cajole Indian leaders into cooperation, but it is open to grave doubt whether his efforts will be crowned with success, seeing that the endless succession of defeats being suffered by the United States and Britain is gradually awakening the Indian people to the actualities of the situation.

It seems that Britain is now trying to win over India by promising the grant of self-government after the war, but its efforts are not likely to bring any result, as the Indian people know full well that British promises are not trustworthy. In any case, no matter what promises Britain may make to India, it must necessarily remain unfulfilled unless Britain comes out victorious. Whether or not Britain stands any chance of victory in the present war must be obvious to anybody who has been following the war trends up to the present. Poland, the Netherlands, Belgium and Greece have become ruined because they relied too much on the promise of aid given by Britain and the United States. No country has ever been known to attain independence because of the guarantee given by the vanquished. If India really desires glorious independence, it ought to grasp the true significance of the War of Greater East Asia and form a correct estimate of the actual power of Britain and the United States.

Nazi Spring Offensive

KOKUMIN—Betraying the expectations of the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union, no Moscow "miracle" has occurred. Successfully overcoming "General Winter" of Russia, the great German armies so are now preparing to welcome the spring. Unlike Napoleon Bonaparte, who penetrated directly into Moscow, Chancellor Adolf Hitler has steadily been defeating the enemy. Napoleon occupied the line driving the enemy. Hitler occupied the surface annihilating the enemy. The Russian armies succeeded in cutting off Napoleon's food supplies through the aid of "General Winter," but could do nothing against Hitler's mighty armies. Germany's spring offensive thus is drawing the attention of the world.

The worries of the United States and Britain are increasing. Even if the whole of the former's Atlantic fleet is transferred to the Pacific, it will be impossible for that country to turn the tide in its favor. On the other hand the development of a second British front in the Scandinavian area will not be realized without sacrificing the Mediterranean, which will be a vital blow to that country. The development of a second front in West Africa will not be impossible, but will bring no advantage. These countries naturally have come to attach the utmost importance to the establishment of a second line in Western Asia, which is the only area in which the anti-Axis countries are powerful. If Japan, Germany and Italy join efforts in that area, however, this will frustrate anti-Axis cooperation on the one hand and place the Axis Powers in a non-defeatable position on the other.

Traffic Congestion

CHUGAI—Traffic congestion on the city's street cars presents a serious problem. Something must be done about the situation if life is to be made more pleasant in the city. The authorities concerned are trying to find practical remedial measures. The causes for this jammed traffic are manifold. Several solutions are feasible to relieve this congestion, one of which is the construction of additional lines. But under existing conditions, it is quite impossible to secure materials for the realization of such a project. As a means of relieving the situation, an elevation in the standard of street-car workers might be suggested. The bulk of the workers at present happen to be new men. It would be impossible to increase their efficiency on short order.

One practical means of relieving the congestion is to shorten the time required by the cars in making trips. This can be worked out by hastening the passengers in getting on and off a car. This may be done initiating a system under which prospective passengers can buy tickets outside the car. The street car authorities might object to this on the ground that it would encourage unscrupulous persons to counterfeit tickets. But we refuse to believe that there is foundation for such fears. The imposition of stricter restrictions on transfer tickets is another means of coping with the congested state of the city's street cars. But we are afraid the citizens will not be ready to accept any change which will add to their inconvenience.

KIEV SHIPYARDS REPAIRED

Nazis Salvage 22 Ships Sunk by Retreating Soviets

Transocean

KIEV, March 17.—With the aid of German experts, the Kiev shipyards have been repaired and put into working order. During the winter months, already 22 steamers and motor vessels, which the Soviets had sunk before their retreat, have been raised and partly repaired.

In addition to this, 23 new ships are to be built here. The salvaged vessels, however, will be used to resume freight and passenger service on the Dnieper this spring.

At present, experts are engaged in raising five passenger steamers, which the Soviets had scuttled on the Dnieper near Kiev.

BLACKOUT ROOM REQUIRED

Also Cave for All Houses Built After April 1

All dwelling houses which are constructed after April 1 must have at least one room equipped with perfect blackout contrivances and an underground cave, where precious articles can be safely deposited in case of air raids or fires, according to the revised air-defense architecture regulations to be enforced on April 1 by the Home Ministry, reports Domei.

The new regulations also require that factories and other large buildings should be equipped with perfect anti-air raid precautions.

Greek King Leaves For Western Asia To Form New Army

Domei

LISBON, March 25.—King George II of the refugee Greek Government in London and Mr. Emmanuel Tsouderos, refugee Greek Premier, left for Western Asia on March 9 to re-establish the Greek armed forces there, Reuters reported here today from London. The report said the Greek King and Premier left London immediately following the signing of a mutual-agreement pact with the British Government to plan armed collaboration with British forces in Western Asia. It is believed that the Greek air and naval forces also will be re-organized, the dispatch said.

Premier Expresses Gratitude of Diet; Discusses Election

(Continued From Page 1)

mier's official residence from 3 p.m. The Cabinet members and the four Cabinet directors also attended.

The gathering ended shortly after 4 p.m.

To a Domei reporter who interviewed the Speaker of the House of Representatives in his office at the Diet building prior to the closing ceremony of the session, Kazutami Tado echoed the sentiment of the Government in favor of the construction of a new Diet structure.

Full Efforts Exerted

"During the Diet session which came to an end on Wednesday, the members of the House of Representatives exerted their efforts to promote national interests according to their lights," the Speaker said.

"They were surely as enthusiastic as the other groups of people over the greatest task set to the nation since the day of the Emperor Jimmu. Some of them were in difficulties because of statements made by them on the floor of the House in off-guarded moments. I guarantee, however, that these members were none the less patriotic."

The Speaker then said that the situation has developed into a new phase wherein it will be absolutely necessary to strengthen the political structure through the election of a new House of Representatives which must be far more powerful than the old and perforated with clarity and freshness.

"I entertain a fervid wish that the people will ponder on the new situation the country faces and give form to their convictions thus formed in their ballots on Election Day which will be on April 30."

The Speaker paused for a moment. Then came the following outspoken statement:

"We, the members of the old House, are going to be put on trial. The verdict, however, whatever it is, will not affect our resolution to die in our work for service to the State."

Premier's Statement

The Premier's statement was as follows:

"The 79th Diet session was formally brought to a close in a ceremony today.

"The session was called at a time when Japan was about to take the first step toward the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere following the great victories achieved by the Imperial Forces in the War of Greater East Asia.

"The session was highly important as providing opportunity for the demonstration to the whole world of the grim resolution of the people to carry on the war to the bitter end and of their conviction of bringing the conflict to a victorious conclusion. It also served to make known to the nations of the world the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere as envisioned by Japan and the methods of achieving the goal to be employed by this country. Remembering all this, I think I am not exaggerating in saying that the session was unequaled in importance in the history of constitutional government in this country.

"The Diet was presented by the Government with many bills, all of them necessary for the conduct of the War of Greater East Asia.

Speedy Work Lauded

"Alive to the gravity of the situation confronting the country, the Diet gave quick-paced consideration to the measures. It is a matter of congratulation to the Diet and the Government that the legislators cleared up the tremendous amount of business before them in so short a time.

"I think I must express thanks to the members of the House of Representatives who cooperated so ably with the other House in the dispatch of Diet business during their tenure of office in which the Diet was convened nine times.

"The Government is expecting much of the coming general election. The desire of the Government is for the election of a House which will be vigorous enough to permit the concentration of the total power of the nation on the supreme task of achieving completely the aims of the war.

"I hope that the people will gain a good knowledge of the current situation and tax their brains to insure that as many capable men inspired with the desire to serve the State in the present emergency as possible will be returned in the coming election to make possible the establishment of the rule aid Diet structure on a firmer footing. I trust that the people will aspire to the honor of going down in history as founders of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

PETROLEUM OUTPUT OF WORLD UP IN '41

Increased by 4.6 Per Cent Over 1940—Venezuela Boosts Production

Domei

LISBON, March 24.—World production of petroleum in 1941 is estimated at 2,251,000,000 barrels, increasing by 4.6 per cent compared with the 1940 production of 2,151,000,000 barrels, according to the New York Petroleum Times report received here today.

A sharp advance in the production in Venezuela was particularly noteworthy. Details are as follow:

World Production of Petroleum
(In Million Barrels)

	—1941—		—1940—	
Countries	Production	Percentage in Total (%)	Production	percentage in Total (%)
U. S. A.	1,406.0	62.46	1,353.0	62.91
Mexico	41.2	1.82	40.3	1.87
Canada	10.0	0.44	8.7	0.41
Venezuela ..	223.0	9.90	185.0	8.59
Trinidad	20.6	0.96	20.2	0.94
Peru	12.8	0.57	14.0	0.65
Soviet Union	242.0	10.76	223.0	10.35
Rumania	40.6	1.80	42.5	1.98
Germany ...	4.4	0.19	4.5	0.21
Poland	3.3	0.15	3.9	0.18
Persia	78.0	3.47	70.0	3.68
Iraq	12.6	0.56	24.2	1.13
Barren Island	6.8	0.30	7.1	0.33
Egypt	7.7	0.34	7.7	0.36
Colombia ...	24.4	1.09	25.6	1.19
Argentina ..	21.6	0.96	20.6	0.96
Others	96.4	4.20	92.0	4.20
Total	2,251.0	100.0	2,151.0	100.0

FEW U.S. SHIPS ROAMING DISAPPOINT ITALY NAVY

Thinks Axis Can Better War Results if Allies Would Come Out

Transocean

ROME, March 19.—The results from the brief fighting operations of the Axis submarines off the Atlantic coast of the United States could be much larger if American shipping circles had not been gripped by fear and held their ships back in port as far as this was possible, writes the semi-official Italian news agency, Stefani.

The problem of doing something to alleviate the situation has become all the more difficult for the Americans as Japanese submarine activity in the Indian Ocean makes it impossible to withdraw their warships from that part of the world.

Hence, the Allies can employ them in the Atlantic seaboard for the protection of coastwise and other shipping as well as engaging them against submarine attacks.

CHURCHILL CABINET FACES NEW CRISIS

Further Defeats and Failure to Make Internal Reforms Weaken Government

D.N.B.

STOCKHOLM, March 26.—Further military reversals in the Pacific and other war theaters, and the failure of the Churchill Government to undertake domestic reforms are leading up to another acute political crisis in England, according to reports reaching here from London.

Even the London correspondent of the strongly pro-British Goeteborg paper, Handels och Sjoefartstidning, admitted that the position of the Churchill Government has become extremely precarious in view of the events of recent days. The British people want to see some successful action or at least some radical reform, and if Prime Minister Churchill is unable to satisfy them, his position will become untenable in the near future, the correspondent writes.

Coming to Head

It appears unlikely, however, he continued, that the Conservatives, who are still in power, will agree to any radical reform at home. The opposition groups therefore expect another acute government crisis to come to a head soon. These declare that Churchill's record is a long series of failures and of omissions. Particular reference is being made by them to the chaotic conditions in the coal mining industry and to the inertia shown by the Government in undertaking promised army reforms.

London newspapers report that British military quarters are viewing the situation with growing anxiety. The London Daily Herald reported that a group of younger general staff officers had prepared a plan demanding positive measures to be taken to meet the expected German spring offensive. These measures included far-reaching changes in the posts of army command, a general rejuvenation of the officers' corps, the replacement of high-ranking officers who have no actual fighting experience but rely merely on theories by men who have proven themselves on the field of battle as having initiative, and finally drastic measures to assure the closest cooperation between the army, air force and navy.

The London Daily Mirror affair has also seriously weakened the position of the Churchill Government. A. J. Cummings, in a column in this journal, caustically criticized the British colonial administration and cited numerous cases of failure and inefficiency.

Immediately Herbert Morrison, the Minister for Home Affairs and Security, issued a public statement warning the Daily Mirror that the Government would not tolerate any criticism by the press which was likely to undermine the national unity and that it would ban all newspapers which ignored this warning.

Sign of Weakness

The threat to impose such a ban upon the press which criticized the Government was generally regarded as a sign of weakness, for no strong government is afraid of press criticisms.

The London press is generally supporting the Daily Mirror and has made denunciations of the arbitrary action taken by the Home Minister.

No Issue Looming To Mar Friendship Of Japan And Chile

(Continued From Page 1)

ernment and people are making preparations to accord a warm reception to the distinguished visitor. This is another proof that Chile means to maintain her policy of strict neutrality, acting in the matter in concert with Argentina," the Japanese Minister concluded.

Futami Reaches Moji

Yasusato Futami, Japanese Minister at large who had been stationed in Thailand for one year and five months, arrived at Moji Thursday accompanied by his family and immediately left for Tokyo via Shimonoseki, reports Domei.

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3,000 Enemy Troops Taken in Operations In Northern Sumatra

Domei

MEDAN, Sumatra, March 26.—Japanese Army units operating in northern Sumatra recently captured 2,975 Allied troops who, in complete insubordination of orders by East Indies authorities to cease fighting, continued to offer resistance against Japanese Forces. The prisoners captured by the Japanese unit included 2,102 Dutch and 873 British. The enemy left 143 dead when they retreated in wild disorder. The spoils obtained by the same unit included seven heavy guns, two other guns, one anti-aircraft machine-gun, two trench mortars, 90 heavy and light machine-guns, three armored cars, 639 automobiles, 13 vessels and 90,000 tons of coal.

Nazi Units Register Smashing Victories

(Continued From Page 1)

several Italian naval units including the battleship Littorio participated in the attack on the convoy. It is the guns from this ship that scored direct hits on the British cruisers.

In order to prevent the British air forces from rushing aid, Axis bombers and fighters carried out simultaneous attacks on British air bases at Malta and Tobruk. It has been revealed that the attack on bases in Malta lasted for eight hours, and during this operation the British lost 16 machines.

TURKISH RELATIONS WITH NAZIS IMPROVE

Bigger Economic Cooperation Expected in Few Months, Von Papen States

D.N.B.

SOFIA, March 24.—German Ambassador von Papen stressed that the relations between Germany and Turkey were growing more friendly every day, especially from the economic point of view, in an interview with Bulgarian newspapermen Monday, just before his departure for Berlin.

The Ambassador said it was to be hoped that this progressive consolidation of relations between the two countries would become still more evident in the spring after the resumption of normal railway traffic between Germany and Turkey via Bulgaria. The Ambassador went on to say, that Turkey was making every effort to stay clear of war and to maintain its all-round neutrality. This desire for peace formed the basis of the Turkish policy of understanding and cooperation with Germany.

The Ambassador paid high tribute to the promptitude and impartiality with which the Turkish authorities had carried out the investigation of the attempt on von Papen's life. He furthermore announced that the trial of the persons arrested in this connection which includes also foreigners, would shortly commence.

NOTICE

It is hereby notified that the undermentioned vessels were seized by the Imperial Navy at the wharves of the special third district, the Bund, Hankow, on December 8, 1941, and are to be examined at this Court. A party interested may present a petition in writing to this Court within 30 days from the day following this notification.

March 27, 1942
SASEHO PRIZE COURT

Type of Vessel	Name of Vessel	Nationality	Owners	Captain
Steamship	Loong Wo	British	Hongkong (British) Indo-China Steam Navigation Company	W. A. Wickham
„	Kut Wo	„	„ „	„
„	Pao Wo	„	„ „	
„	Woosung	„	London (British) China Navigation Company	Superintendent (British) G. P. Cope
„	Wuhu	„	„ „	„
„	Changsha	„	„ „	„

NOTICE

It is hereby notified that the undermentioned vessels were seized by the Imperial Navy in the port of Shanghai on December 8, 1941, and are to be examined at this Court. A party interested may present a petition in writing to this Court within 30 days from the day following this notification.

March 27, 1942
SASEHO PRIZE COURT

Type of Vessel	Name of Vessel	Nationality	Owners	Captain
Houseboat	Pursuit	British	(British) Victor Sasson	Unknown
Yacht	Valerie	„	„ „	„
Launch	Loong Mow No. 2	„	Shanghai (British) Mackenzie & Co.	„
„	Loong Mow No. 1	„	„ „	„
Houseboat	Winner	„	Shanghai (British) British American Tobacco Co.	„
Lighter	No. 518	„	„ „	„
„	No. 516	„	„ „	„
„	No. 517	„	„ „	„
Steam Tug	Hatamen	„	Shanghai (British) Yee Tsoong Tobacco Co.	„
„	Hsin Carolina	„	„ „	„
„	Old Bill	„	„ „	„
„	Cigarette	„	„ „	„
Tugboat	(Unknown)	„	„ „	„
Lighter	Dragon No. 11	„	Shanghai (British) Benjamin and Sons Storage Co., Ltd.	(Chinese) On Ah Nee
Yacht	Twin Star	„	Shanghai (British) H. M. Mann W. S. Parsons	Unknown
„	Pinafore	„	Shanghai (British) C. G. Pleace	„
„	Kert	„	(British) W. D. M. Neil	„
Houseboat	Janet	„	(British) H. C. Robinson	„
Launch	Tienziang	„	London (British) Dodwell & Co.	„
Lighter	San Junita	„	Shanghai (British) W. S. Bailey & Co.	„
Yacht	Thais	„	Shanghai (British) William Hamilton	„
„	Haven	„	Shanghai (British) T. Hogarth	„
„	Mignon	„	Shanghai (British) J. Dalton	„
Houseboat	Dunvulig	„	Shanghai (British) Shanghai Electric Construction Co.	„
„	Eloong	„	Shanghai (British) Walter S. Parsons	„
„	Chisoco	„	Shanghai (Nationality unknown) Anthony B. Butler	„
„	O. I. C.	„	Shanghai (British) C. P. Rakusen	„
„	Roseneath	„	(Unknown)	„
„	Shanghai Rambler	„	Shanghai (British) J. D. Liddel	„
„	Charme	„	Shanghai (British) J. L. Simmons	„
„	Sun Beam	„	Shanghai (British) E. F. Harris	„
„	Grace 2	„	Shanghai (British) E. F. Mulvey	„
„	Tai An	„	(British) John Swire & Sons Co., Ltd.	„
Steamship	Hsin Yangtse	„	Shanghai (British) Shanghai Pilot Boat Co.	„
Launch	An Lee	„	Shanghai (British) Arnhold Trading Co.	„
Steam Tugboat	Han Mow	„	Shanghai (British) Whangpoo Tug & Lighter Co.	„
„	Wei Foo	„	„ „	„
Lighter	No. 7	„	„ „	„
„	No. 8	„	„ „	„
„	No. 9	„	„ „	„
„	No. 10	„	„ „	„
„	No. 13	„	„ „	„
„	No. 27	„	„ „	„
„	No. 34	„	„ „	„
Launch	Lun Chong No. 1	„	Shanghai (British) China Printing and Finishing Co.	(Chinese) 姚慶來
„	Lun Chong No. 2	„	„ „	(Chinese) [illegible]
„	Lun Chong No. 3	„	„ „	(Chinese) 李根生
Steamship	Jessie Moller	„	Shanghai (British) Moller Towages Co., Ltd.	Unknown
Lighter	Joylight	„	„ „	„
„	Gaylight	„	„ „	„
„	Stonylight	„	„ „	„
„	Luckylight	„	„ „	„
„	Snappylight	„	„ „	„
„	Fairylight	„	„ „	„
„	Fancylight	„	„ „	„
„	Beautylight	„	„ „	„
„	Starrylight	„	„ „	„
„	Flyinglight	„	„ „	„
„	Sootylight	„	„ „	„
„	Silkylight	„	„ „	„
„	Prettylight	„	„ „	„
„	Libertylight	„	„ „	„
„	Mistylight	„	„ „	„
Launch	Moller Line No. 2	„	„ „	„
„	Annette Moller	„	„ „	„
„	Dorothy Moller	„	„ „	„
Tugboat	Diana Moller	„	„ „	„
„	Muriel Moller	„	„ „	„
„	Merry Moller	„	„ „	„
„	Christine Moller	„	„ „	„
Launch	Ruth Moller	„	„ „	„

U.S. PRE-WAR TRADE WITH ASIA REVIEWED

Dismal Picture Painted of American Economy With Loss of Raw Materials

Complete stoppage in the importation of strategic materials, which constituted the key points of the "Pacific economy" of the United States, is what has been brought about by the brilliant victories achieved by the Imperial Japanese Forces in the current War of Greater East Asia, according to well-informed observers.

This great loss in the American trade with East Asia will never be fully recovered even after the termination of hostilities, these quarters said.

The advance of the United States in the trade with East Asia became conspicuous following the occupation in 1899 of the Philippines and Hawaii. Commerce between the United States and East Asia grew year after year, and it formed a cardinal part of the entire American foreign trade, the observers continue.

American trade with East Asia in the early period, of course, was composed in the main of purchases of staple products of East Asia, and it was utterly one-sided, adverse in balance to the United States, for that country then had no merchandise of its own to offer to East Asia in exchange for the products of the latter. The situation underwent a gradual change later, however.

Attention Paid to Asia

American industrialists, cotton textile men in particular, soon became inclined to pay greater attention to East Asia as potential markets for American goods, and as a result the volume of American exports to East Asia assumed fairly large proportions in the latter part of the 19th century. Since the early 20th century a revolutionary alteration took place in the East Asian trade of the United States. Stimulated by the industrial revolution in Europe, the United States, which had formerly been an agricultural country, ascended to the stage of world trade, as a rising industrial nation.

This tendency was still more accentuated after World War I, when tin and rubber of Malaya and the Netherlands East Indies, sugar and Manila hemp of the Philippines became industrial products and daily necessities in the United States.

An analysis of American trade returns, with special reference to East Asia trade, reveals that the annual average of the American imports from East Asia during the period from 1926 to 1930 reached 28.8 per cent of its total imports, the ratio registering a further rise to 29.9 per cent in the year 1937. During the same period, exports from the United States to the East Asian countries rose to 11.4 per cent of its total export business, and further to 16.1 per cent in 1937.

U.S. Purchases Decrease

The analysis, on the other hand, discloses that the total American purchases from abroad declined 23.5 per cent in value for 1937, as compared with the 1926-30 annual average, while the imports from East Asia fell off by 21.5 per cent.

The value of total American exports in 1937 was 30 per cent smaller than the 1926-30 annual average, but a loss in its export trade with East Asia was restricted to merely three per cent. These percentage figures are indicative of the fact that the United States was far better off in its trade with the East Asian nations than in its business with other parts of the world during 1937, the year that witnessed an acute depression in international commerce.

Meanwhile, a pronounced, unfavorable balance marked United States trade with East Asia. The United States sold more to Japan than it bought from the latter, but this was not sufficient to offset a huge adverse balance of trade with other East Asian countries.

During the period from 1926 to 1930, the United States exports to Japan annually averaged at $246,036,000 as against its imports from Japan of $379,632,000.

To China, America exported $109,021,000 while purchasing from the latter $140,506,000 worth of goods. Adverse balance of American trade with Malaya was rather amazing, exports averaging merely $12,649,000 and imports $249,829,000.

The annual average American sales during the period were valued at $33,850,000 and purchases, $87,467,000. The corresponding figures for the United States commerce with the Philippines were $73,688,000 and $114,114,000, respectively.

Asia Most Valued Market

The foregoing statistical data hint that the East Asian nations were the most important suppliers of vital materials to American economy. This was particularly true in the case of Malaya.

It was in those days that some of the American business leaders entertained pessimism regarding the future of the ambitious American efforts to develop vast consumer markets in East Asia.

However, such a pessimistic view appeared not to prove true. The trade returns for the subsequent period of three years ending 1940 showed some improvement. An excess importation persisted to feature American trade with East Asia during the period, but it was at the same time undeniable that the East Asian markets were gradually rising as buyers of American merchandise.

An adverse balance of the United States trade with Malaya, which in 1937 assumed the huge proportions of $230,000,000, was cut by half to $140,000,000 in 1939. The United States which suffered an unfavorable balance of $41,000,000 in its trade with the Philippines in 1937, sold $8,000,000 more than it bought in 1939. Thus, the American dream of developing consumer markets in East Asia seemed to be approaching gradually toward materialization.

Unfavorable Trade

As the year entered 1940, another sweeping change occurred in American trade with East Asia, with its outstanding feature being a tremendous unfavorable balance. This was ascribed to vast American purchases of crude rubber, tin, quinine and other raw materials which were necessitated by the drastic changes in the international situation.

This did not signify, however, any decline of the ability of the Asian nations to purchase American products. Exports from the United States to Japan slightly slipped off from $239,575,000 in 1938 to $231,405,000 in 1939 and finally to $227,204,000 in 1940, apparently reflecting the aggravated diplomatic relations between the two nations.

But, American exports to China expanded steadily from $54,772,000 to ¥55,809,000 and further to $77,956,000 during the same period. Malayan purchases of American goods for the same period swelled from $8,854,000 to $15,630,000, and the share of the Philippines from $86,472,000 to $93,335,000.

The observers, nevertheless, are aware of the fact that exports to the East Asiatic countries do not hold so high a position in the whole of the United States international trade. They point out that America's exports to Japan formed merely 7 to 8.6 per cent of its total exports business, those to China 1.1 to 2.1 per cent, those to Malaya 0.3 to 0.7 per cent, those to the Dutch East Indies 0.7 to 2.0 per cent and those to the Philippines 2.5 to 3.2 per cent during the period of four years ending 1940.

Trade Compared

The ratios of imports from Japan to the total import business for the same period ranged from 6.5 to 7 per cent, the corresponding percentage figures being 2.4 to 3.4 per cent for China trade, 5.7 to 8.1 per cent for the Malayan trade, 3.5 to 7.1 per cent for the Netherlands East Indies trade and 3.8 to 4.8 per cent for the Philippine trade.

Yet in the light of the gradually increasing purchasing ability of the southern regions of Asia, observers assert that there was room for a further expansion of the American exports to East Asia. At the same time, the observers declared that East Asia was of greater significance as suppliers of raw materials to the United States, rather than as consumer markets for the American merchandise, and that the potentialities of East Asia as suppliers of vital strategic and other materials were the very thing coveted by the American imperialism.

The inordinate American imperialistic ambition to dominate the vast natural resources of East Asia, together with the desire to develop this part of the world as markets for the American merchandise, has gone to pieces, as a result of the signal victories attained by the Imperial Japanese Forces in the War of Greater East Asia, and the United States forever has lost all chances to recover its interests in the East Asian regions, the same observers assert.

Poised For Action With Enemy

Working in close collaboration with the various fighting units of the Japanese Imperial Forces, one of the high-powered bombers of the Japanese Army can be seen riding majestically over enemy-infested territory. Due to such superior aircraft operated by highly-trained pilots, the Imperial Air Forces now have complete control of the air in the Southwest Pacific. (Censored by the War Ministry)

SWEDES IN FINLAND FORM PRO-GERMAN ASSOCIATION

To Promote Cultural Tie Between Germany and Finland, Is Aim of Society

Transocean

HELSINKI, March 16.—An association of Swedish friends of Germany in Finland, with headquarters in Helsinki, has been formed. Its first meeting will be held on March 26.

Its task is to promote cultural relations between the two nations and to create a broader platform for reviving the centuries-old connection between Germany and Finland.

Close contact will be established between German and Finnish-Swedish sciences, art and literature by an exchange of lecturers and the organization of travels.

'Father of Java' Freed From Captivity By Japanese Army; Indonesians Overjoyed

The Indonesian inhabitants of Java were the happiest people in the world on March 22, reports the Asahi.

That day, Dr. Mohammed Hatta, Father of Java, as he is called by his numerous admirers, and indefatigable worker in the cause of independence for the Indonesian race, appeared on the streets of the capital of the East Indies after he had not been heard from since the beginning of the year.

When they saw Dr. Hatta, the Indonesian residents of Java could not believe their eyes.

They had been led to understand that their beloved Father of Java had been left to die at a remote village on Timor Island to which he was taken immediately after he was arrested by the Dutch authorities early this year.

When they realized that the slender figure with the appearance of a hermit before them was none other than Dr. Hatta, they were overwhelmed with joy. Hope returned to them. While the Father of Java was alive, independence could still be achieved by the Indonesians.

The news of the return of Dr. Hatta to Java after his prolonged incarceration on Timor Island spread like wildfire. Soon, the whole Indonesian race which inhabits the East Indies was in jubilation over the event which meant that the leadership of the independence movement which had been hanging fire during his captivity, would be resumed by him under conditions utterly different from those prevailing before he was detained and sent to Timor Island.

Upon his reunion with his race, Dr. Hatta was given a position by the Japanese authorities which will facilitate the successful conduct of his movement of the East Indies for the Indonesians.

Dr. Hatta was found a prisoner at a village by the Japanese Forces which landed on Timor Island. Examination brought to light that the captive was a worker in the cause of independence for the Indonesians. His immediate release followed.

Dr. Hatta started the movement for emancipating the Indonesians nine years ago after his return from an extended sojourn in the Netherlands.

He became convinced of the success of the independence movement during his visit to Japan which he made a few years after he started on the career of a worker for Indonesian independence. While he was in this country he saw Mitsuru Toyama and other distinguished Japanese leaders from whom he learned how sympathetic the Japanese were to the Indonesians in their fight for independence.

It was while he was in Japan that he decided that the Indonesians should turn to Japan for leadership.

Dr. Hatta is single and is a total abstainer. He has vowed to himself not to get married until the Indonesians have been freed from the Dutch yoke.

EX-U.S. ENVOY URGES FOOD BLOCKADE CHANGE

Hugh Gibson Says Nazis Kept Word and Let Food Pass Into Occupied Areas

D.N.B.

LISBON, March 23.—The former United States Ambassador in Belgium, Hugh Gibson, writing in the Saturday Evening Post, advocated a change in the foodstuff blockade against Europe.

He stressed that America was also to be blamed partly for the British blockade against Europe.

The United States diplomatist, who had taken an active part in the feeding of children in the occupied regions, declared, "People in the occupied regions are getting more and more convinced that they had made sacrifices for the Allies, while the help promised to them by the latter, never arrived or was inadequate when they did and that they were now being left in the lurch by them."

Contrary to the British and the United States assertions, Mr. Gibson said the foodstuffs coming from overseas for the occupied regions had never been seized by Germany and that Germany always kept her promises.

He further referred to the statement made by the head of the British Red Cross, Philip Chetwode, who stressed that the German authorities loyally handed over all food parcels to the war prisoners to whom they were addressed.

After once again emphasizing the obligation of the Allies to help with foodstuffs not only their own war prisoners but also their former Allies, Mr. Gibson added that the British hunger blockade against Europe only helped Germany in establishing a new Europe, whose nations were unanimous in their mistrust and their embitterment against Great Britain and the United States.

LACK OF SKILLED LABOR WORRIES BRITISH LEADERS

Civil Defense Organizations To Be Combed for Expert Workers

Transocean

LISBON, March 19.—British civil defense organizations are shortly to be combed for skilled workers, both male and female, according to the Daily Mail of London.

This step is said to be absolutely necessary in view of the shortage of skilled labor.

No skilled workers, the paper says, can be left in positions where their capabilities are not exploited 100 per cent. Gaps caused in British defense organizations by the removal of skilled workers will be filled from the existing reserve of workers.

The Ministry of Labor has already distributed forms in which members of defense organizations must state their industrial knowledge and training.

POILUS TO BE DISCHARGED

Second Contingent to Leave French Army on April 15

Transocean

VICHY, March 17.—Discharge from military service of the second contingent of the class of 1938 has been officially fixed for April 15. They are soldiers born in 1918.

The third contingent of this class and the first contingent of the class of 1939 will probably be discharged in November this year.

Political circles believed that such measures have been taken by the French War Ministry in view of the fact that sufficient volunteers have registered for an army of 100,000 men.

THAILAND'S FUTURE SECURE, SAYS PIBUL

Premier Streamlines Cabinet For New Tasks Created by War in East Asia

Transocean

BANGKOK, March 17.—The population of Thailand need not worry about the future of the country, Premier Field-Marshal Luang Pibul declared when he made a statement on behalf of the new Cabinet before Parliament yesterday morning.

The resignation of the last Cabinet, he asserted, had fortunately called forth no anxiety among the people. The Cabinet was not compelled to announce the reasons for the resignation of its predecessor but as he had become Premier again and as the majority of members of the previous Cabinet were represented also in the new one, he would make use of the occasion to do this.

The old Cabinet had announced its political program in December, 1938, when peace still reigned. The political development which had set in since then, however, had frustrated the execution of these principles. Different methods from those of peace times had become necessary in war.

Every Thai must now make sacrifices but the Government would demand of him only what was absolutely necessary. The discipline of all Government officials would be strengthened and they would be under stricter supervision in every respect.

The Government intended to keep the people to a considerable extent informed on all developments and events. All sections of national defense were to be strengthened in order to bring about a rapid victory. Finances were to be stabilized and the obtaining of credits facilitated.

The Premier then referred to Thailand's relations with other countries. Treaties with Japan, he explained, were based on mutual respect of their sovereignty and on collaboration. The new Cabinet, he added, was determined to follow these principles and do its part in bringing about a common victory.

Relations with all friendly nations were to be strengthened. The standard of living and of health was to be improved in Thailand. Economic affairs were also to be bettered. Agriculture would be aided especially with regard to the sale of its products. Roads and waterways would be improved and extended. Textbooks in schools would be revived, while attention would be given to raising the status of teachers in schools.

Premier Pibul then dealt with the various ministries individually. The Ministry of Finance, for instance, would devote its attention to the question of credits, stabilize currency and introduce certain ameliorative measures in the payment of taxes.

The Foreign Ministry would promote friendship with Japan and also with other countries of a similar way of thinking, especially with the Axis Powers. This Ministry would always see to it that the Thai population need not have any apprehension regarding its independence.

The Ministry of Economics would endeavor to overcome present difficulties and would try to open up new markets. It would control the consumption of important commodities and take steps to improve mining, home industries and the manufacturing industry.

The Ministry of Agriculture would further the extension of cooperative associations, the Premier stated in conclusion.

JAPAN URGED TO UP OUTPUT OF AIRCRAFT

Production in Axis and Anti-Axis Nations Almost Same, Says Colonel Okada

The Axis nations' aircraft production capacity is nearly the same as that of the anti-Axis nations, declared Colonel Kisaburo Okada, chief of the Armament Section of the War Ministry, before a round-table conference sponsored by the Asahi Shimbun to discuss ways and means for the construction of Greater East Asia.

This conference was attended by representatives of military, naval, diplomatic, political and industrial circles of this country, including Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Ambassador to French Indo-China, Fusanosuke Kuhara, one of the leaders of the Seiyukai, now defunct majority political party, Dr. Masamichi Royama, Baron Kimmochi Okura, member of the House of Peers, Ginjiro Fujihara, former Commerce and Industry Minister, Captain Hideo Hiraide, of the Navy Information Department of the Imperial Headquarters, Seigo Nakano, president of the Tohokai, and others.

Urging that there is vital need for Japan to effect a large-scale increase in aircraft production, Colonel Okada warned, "Suppose the aircraft industry in the anti-Axis countries suffers no serious setbacks in future, it may be imagined, taking into consideration America's preparations to develop its aircraft industry on a gigantic scale, that their production of aircraft will outstrip that of the Axis Powers from next year."

The round-table discussion then took up State planning or the question of redistribution of industries in East Asia, during which Colonel Okada expressed his belief that the center of the defense industry for the Greater East Asiatic Co-Prosperity Sphere should be placed in Japan, Manchoukuo and China, with Japan paying special attention to the development of heavy industry.

Colonel Okada predicted that "mechanization of coal mines in North China will go a long way toward industrialization, not only of North China, but Japan," pointing out that it is worth the effort to transport iron ore from other parts of East Asia, especially from Central China and Hainan Island, to North China for the manufacture of iron and steel by utilizing iron abundantly produced in those parts of China.

Intensive industrialization of the South Sea regions is not being contemplated, he asserted, adding, these regions will be reserved as sources for the supply of oil, non-ferrous metals, farm and forestry products. Regarding raw cotton production, the Colonel said, "20,000,000 piculs of raw cotton would be an ideal annual production for Greater East Asia but even 10,000,000 piculs would be enough. Seven million and 3,000,000 piculs may have to be cultivated in China and the South Sea regions respectively within the next few years."

As the entire sugar production in the South Sea regions, including Java and the Philippines, cannot be consumed in East Asia alone, Colonel Okada stated that some of the sugar produced in these areas can be used as aviation fuel while some sugar plantations can be turned into cotton plantations.

MANHANDLING OF CONSUL OF ARGENTINA PROTESTED

Oliveira Cesar Stated to Have Been Assaulted by High Panama Official

Transocean

BUENOS AIRES, March 19.—A vigorous protest against the "manhandling" of the Argentine Consul at Panama, Oliveira Cesar, has been lodged by Argentina with the Panamanian Government, according to semi-official sources here.

Senor Cesar, these sources allege, was "bodily attacked" by a high state functionary of Panama and then detained for 48 hours.

The incident is said to have occurred several weeks ago, and to have been the upshot of the displeasure caused by Argentina's neutral attitude at the Pan-American Conference in Rio de Janeiro in January.

BULGARIA'S BREAD SUPPLY SUFFICIENT TILL HARVEST

Reduction of Ration Due to Poor Wheat and Rye Crops For 2 Years

Transocean

SOFIA, March 20.—Bulgaria's bread supply is assured until the next harvest, declared the Director of the Grain Export Department last night.

Reduction of the daily bread ration from 400 to 300 grams and of the flour ration was due to the poor wheat and rye harvests in the past two years, he added, and not because of the increase in the population following the incorporation of Macedonia and Thrace.

There was no need for anxiety, the Director asserted, as the Government had taken all necessary measures to safeguard the bread supply not only for Bulgaria but also for the liberated regions.

British Submarine Overdue

Domei

VICHY, March 22.—The Admiralty today announced that the British submarine L-38, of 1,080 tons, has not yet returned to its base although its return is long overdue and that the undersea craft is considered to have been sunk, Havas reports from London.

Kobe Notes

With the abolition of perpetual leaseholds by foreigners in Japan as from April 1, the Hyogo Prefectural Office has revealed that at present there are 1,800 tsubo consisting of 31 lots leased to foreigners in Kobe, the majority of whom are Britons and Americans.

With the ever increasing number of foreigners infiltrating into Kobe during the latter part of the last century when Kobe was fast forming into an important port city, it became necessary that a foreign settlement be established outside of the Japanese town. It was not until September 1868, however, that the settlement was raised above sea level, drained, and put in such a condition that buildings might be erected on it. On Thursday, September 10, 1868 a number of lots were put up for auction. The set price was eight bu per tsubo. This was considered a high price for land in those days but it is interesting to note at this juncture that real estate on the site of the old foreign settlement is now quoted at from ¥2,000 to ¥3,000 per tsubo.

Almost one-half of the lots in the settlement were disposed of at the first sale. Nine months later, on June 1, 1869, another land sale was held, where prices ranged from 8 to 12 bu per tsubo, but these were all rear lots.

The final land sale of settlement lots in Kobe was held on May 16, 1870, when 65 lots were disposed of. Prices were considerably higher than at the first and second sales. A certain number was disposed of at 0.35 bu per tsubo, but a few lots brought remarkably high figures.

The majority of the lots are now not in the possession of the original purchasers. Many of the original purchasers were German but their estates were mostly abandoned during the days of Kobe's depression. The British tycoons were quick to grab these abandoned lots undoubtedly with the intention of making Kobe another British concession. This imperialistic design was thwarted, however, by the Japanese concerns which began to purchase lots in the erstwhile foreign settlements in increasing numbers.

Thus, with the total abolishment of the perpetual leaseholds by foreigners, the last vestige of Anglo-American influence has been driven out of the port city.

The following guests were registered at the Tor Hotel on March 25: Mr. and Mrs. K. Baba and child, Mr. J. Iwaki, Mr. H. Kinast, Mr. A. Lesourd, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. de Lemoine, Mr. R. Mosel, Mr. and Mrs. E. Parfait, Dr. and Mrs. W. Prahl and two sons, Capt. di P. G. Scotto.

TRADE PACT SIGNED BY ARGENTINA, SPAIN

500,000,000 Pesetas Involved In Exchange of Products—Madrid Welcomes Move

Transocean

MADRID, March 15.—The commercial agreement concluded between Spain and Argentina provides for an exchange of products between the two countries to a value of 500,000,000 pesetas.

This arrangement is greatly welcomed by the Spanish public as it is considered an effective step for solving Spain's present food problem, which is not only a problem of agricultural production or distribution but involves imports to a large extent.

For this reason, Spain has been particularly opposed to the British blockade policy, and for the sake of Spanish women and children, she has strictly adhered to her status as a non-belligerent. The Spanish people are naturally most indignant about the fact that Britain has shown so little consideration for Spain's food situation caused chiefly by the civil war.

The new agreement with Argentina is, therefore, considered by many Spaniards as an acid test. Hitherto, Spain has said nothing in many cases when her imports have been curtailed indiscriminately, and when even her vessels carrying such imports have been detained.

If imports under the new agreement should be further throttled, the Spaniards are not likely to view this threat to their vital interests as calmly as before, for there are a number of indications to this effect among the Spanish public.

In general, it is hoped that the agreement will be implemented without giving rise to friction with any Powers.

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ABC OF JAPANESE GARDENS

Landscape Influenced Greatly by Social Trends of Time

Continued from Tuesday

PART II

In the world of art, one who knows how to omit and abbreviate rationally without affecting the essential import of the subject before him, may be considered a competent artist. We devote much time to eliminating non-essentials in an effort to simplify our expression in producing an art object. The rational omission is a right method of expression. That is a method of symbolism. An excessive omission renders the work of art meaningless.

The rational omission and abbreviation as such tends to influence persons to love a simple life. It is an attitude to enjoy things that are not in their fullness. Unless one considers this view with a philosophic turn of mind, one may not, perhaps, be able to comprehend the profound significance in it. This state of mind is liable to make a person conservative and passive. It is an attitude of mind that enjoys a thing in its imperfect state, preferring, for instance, a half opened flower to the full blown or a cresent to the full moon.

This leads to the thought that a garden which is neglected to a certain extent affords more enjoyment than a garden which is thoroughly cleaned. A little in unkemptness in a garden is source of charm and fascination. It is an attitude of mind that feels a gentle delight in things imperfect. The Japanese race is characterized with some such aesthetic taste.

To the Japanese, a flower which is half open is considered to be at its best. They prefer the state of being gloriously intoxicated to that of being "dead drunk."

To the Japanese aesthetic taste, a garden which is faultlessly beautiful is overdone and lacks nobility. They appreciate the elegance of a simple and quiet garden. A garden which is immaculately swept and cleaned in every detail does not appeal to their aesthetic taste. This tendency is common to the Japanese in all walks of life. Whatever may be the case, they find a delight in a simple and tasteful garden.

The garden must be simple, but it must not be monotonous. A series of change must be wrought in it to break monotony, but too many changes tend to make the garden complicated and involved. The change, therefore, must be nicely regulated. The point at which a change takes place may be called accent. The change and accent are effected by laying out passages, stepping stones, streams and so forth. The merit of the garden is determined to a large measure by the number of changes and its proportion to the garden as a whole.

A garden may be enjoyed by viewing it from the interior of a house, but when one steps out into it, one may come across many utilitarian equipment such as paths, bridges, gates and so forth. As he goes on walking in the garden, the scene changes. It must be remembered that these utilitarian equipment are a part of artistic expression. They may be there for the utilitarian purposes, but their presence must not violate the essential artistic import of the garden. In constructing a Japanese garden, all the equipment for utilitarian purposes must be considered chiefly from the aesthetic viewpoint. It may even be said that the utilitarian aspect of things in the garden may be sacrificed to some extent, if necessary, in order to secure the artistic effect of the garden as a whole.

The Japanese garden in all ages was influenced by the spirit in which the tea garden was estalished. The tea garden is the medium which serves to isolate the occupant of tea room from the outside world to enjoy the beauty of nature and quietude. It is a holy precinct which is detached from the din of the world. The person who enjoys the cult of tea is contented only if he can breathe the atmosphere of the garden while he is confined in the room. He regards it as a quiet environment which is conducive to create the appropriate atmosphere in which he may enjoy the cult of tea. This attitude of mind, which may be regarded as an idealization of nature, is understood and appreciated only by devotees of the cult of tea.

There are many persons who enjoy the tea cult in a hope to rest themselves from the strain and stress of social life by allowing themselves a few hours of quietude and thoughtfulness to prepare for another round of struggle the future has in store for them. These are of the class who are enlightened by the true spirit of the cult and emancipated from many antiquated details in the formula of tea cult. The devotees of this class enjoy the life of the tea room in their own way in keeping with the spirit of the present day. Independent more or less from the old tradition as they are, they maintain their tea rooms and gardens in their own way without losing the spirit of the cult.

They brew the powdered tea, using the utensils and water, which are absolutely pure and clean in the modern sense of the term. In so doing, they often ignore some details of long established tradition of the cult. As the tea room is not for the purpose of merely confining oneself in a gloomy atmosphere, they let more light into it. Such an attitude toward the tea cult is entirely legitimate, and it is simply inevitable that there should be some such improvement made in keeping with the spirit of the time.

Cleaning the Garden

To the Japanese people, cleanliness is one of the most important conditions of life. The love of cleanliness is a Japanese racial trait. This is particularly evident when the Japanese mode of living is compared with that of foreigners. In order to understand how the Japanese garden is cared for, it is necessary for one to know what is meant by cleanliness. In nature, there is nothing foul and nasty that has to be swept out to insure the purity of the garden. The fallen dry leaves and branches scattered about in a garden is a work of nature. The mere removal of these leaves and branches as mere trash must not be thought of as the proper way of cleaning a garden. In fact, the garden need not be always swept thoroughly and kept free from such elements. On the contrary, the presence of some dry leaves on the face of the garden to a certain degree is esteemed as suggestive of Nature's way and enhances the tastefulness of the garden.

In this connection, an incident associated with the name of Senno-Rikyu, who lived in the latter half of the 16th century and instituted the formula and etiquette of the tea cult, is of special interest. One day Rikyu was watching his son Shoan working in the garden, sweeping and sprinkling water. When Shoan had completed his work, his father told him to go back and do the work properly. The young man detested the task, but he went about it. When he had finished, he said to his father that he had washed the stones three times sprinkled the stone lantern and trees with plenty of water, and that the moss was now as green as could be and that there was not a dead leaf or twig to be found. In response to this, Rikyu said: "You are a fool. A tea garden must not be cared for in that manner."

As he said this, he walked into the garden and shook one of the maple trees lightly, causing tinted leaves to fall on the ground. What Rikyu wanted was to see the natural beauty of the garden with some fallen leaves on the face of the garden. Some modern critics censure him for resorting too much to artifice. But whether this is the case or not we will not discuss here. Suffice it to say that the mere removal of dead leaves and twigs from the garden does not make it charming. When the garden is defiled with foul matter, the removing of it may be called cleaning, but some fragments of Nature scattered on the face should be left untouched as suggestive of Nature's way.

Winter is the most impressive of the four seasons. It is the season of hibernation. In the midst of this cold silence and stagnation, a suggestion of warmth may be added to the scene of the garden. It is human nature to crave for a friendly voice to hear when one is prey to loneliness. So a color suggestive of warmth is required to relieve the drab scene of a garden in winter. One thing the garden lover never forgets in the construction of a garden is the planting of some kind of shrub or tree which bears red berries in winter.

The red berries in the midst of drab and russet hues inspire an atmosphere of warmth in the human heart. It is a Christmas color. In the countries where Christmas is celebrated, holly and mistletoe bearing red berries are considered as most appropriate for decorations. In Japan, there are many plants which bear red berries in winter and the garden lover plants some of them to relieve the general drabness of the garden until the advent of verdant spring.

As the result of many years of experience and experiments, the garden lover has learned how to derive joy and comfort from his garden in winter. Some plants in the garden are less hardy than the rest while others are liable to be put out of shape or break under the weight of snow. They all have to be protected from the elements. For this purpose, he invents many remarkable contrivances, which become tasteful and fascinating features, contributing much to relieving the garden from the atmosphere of loneliness and desolation in winter. The quaint tastefulness the Japanese people enjoy in the scene of the winter garden with these simple contrivances for protective purposes is something hard for foreigners to understand.

With the advent of winter, the devotee of the garden usually goes about the task of making a device to prevent snow from accumulating on the branches of pine trees in his garden. It is contrived by stretching scores of hemp-palm ropes from the top of a pole erected right over the pine down to the ends of the branches with several inches apart all round until they form a shape of a half opened umbrella. By this method, the pine branches are saved from being borne down by the weight of accumulated snow, for some snowflakes which might fall directly on the branches and accumulate on them, land on the ropes and then are blown off by gusts of wind. The scene of a winter garden with this contrivance is unutterably tasteful to the Japanese.

Cycads neatly wrapped in straw somewhat in the shape of a large mushroom as a measure of protection against the cold is another graceful feature of a winter garden. The scene of straw structures of various sizes and shapes according to the height and shapes of the plants they protect, which stand here and there in artistic disorder in a well cared garden is a delight to the aesthetic taste of the Japanese people. This method of protection is a sympathetic expression of the Japanese for plants less hardy to stand the rigor of winter than the rest. The plants thus wrapped up appear to be no more than mere straw structures, but a close scrutiny reveals the fact they are dressed in different styles and designs according to the sizes of the plants and the conditions of their environments, and neatly trimmed just as kimonos are made according to the age and size of the persons who wear them.

Carpet of Pine Needles

The bare surface of the garden covered with dry pine needles is another artistic supplement to soften the dreary appearance of the garden during the rigorous winter. This winter feature was originally adopted from the tea garden. To understand the significance of this custom, one has to appreciate the caution and sincerity with which the the master of the tea room receives his guests. The tea garden is a holy precinct totally detached from the affairs of the world. The lane leading to the garden proper is modeled after a well trodden path in a mountain, forest or field. It is moulded by the hands of an artist and appears natural in an artistic sense in keeping with the spirit of the tea cult.

There may be a number of trees and shrubs on both sides of the lane and it is only natural that the precincts will be littered with dry leaves which had fallen to the call of autumn. How these fallen leaves are disposed of is a question. If they are let alone, they naturally accumulate on the stepping stones and other equipment in the garden, making it inconvenient for the people to walk about.

The master of the tea room used to remove them himself. According to Soeki, famous devotee of the tea cult, "If the guest is to arrive in the morning, the lane should be swept on the previous evening, but if he is to come at noon, it must be looked after in the early morning. It is better not to remove the leaves that fall after that."

When Oribe Yoshida, famous master of the tea ceremony, invited a guest one cold morning, he found that frost covered the lane and the garden proper and looked ugly. He instantly littered the bare part of the ground with dry pine needles, which he could get promptly. This emergency measure was copied by lesser men of the tea cult until the practice became widespread and finally an established custom in winter.

There is a definite manner of sprinkling the Japanese style garden with water. The Japanese know as a matter of common sense that by this method the beauty and serenity of a garden is enhanced. Sprinkling the garden with water may be regarded as an appropriate mark of sincere reception for the guest arrived or the master returned home. This is too simple a matter to the Japanese to require an explanation but such is not the case to foreigners, for to them it is an everlasting source of interest and curiosity.

There is a decorum, known as san-ro, or three dews, literally translated, of sprinkling the garden with water three times before the invited guest arrives. All the trees, stepping stones and ornamental stones in the garden must be sprinkled with water to such an extent that by the time the guest arrives the garden will be in the best of condition to greet him.

In the first sprinkling, all the plants, stones and surface of the garden must be well watered. If any of the stones are dirty, they must be washed instead of being merely sprinkled. When the garden has dried to a certain extent, the second sprinkling takes place. It distinctly enhances the beauty and serenity of the garden, but this time it takes longer for the garden to absorb the water.

The third sprinkling, which is undertaken just before the appointed time for the guest to arrive, is a sort of finishing touch and must be done with caution, for now the garden may be considered to be making its toilet for the reception of the guest. The sprinkling is done just so much so that by the time the host hears his guest arrive, the garden retains enough moisture to appear beautiful and refreshing and gratifying to the guest.

So it is seen that the host takes great pains, even to the mere sprinkling of the garden with water. The guest views the garden and appreciates how carefully the host labored for his reception. That a person who is proud of his garden is often reluctant to receive unexpected callers is usually due to the fact that he is not prepared to show his garden unless in the best of condition. The care of a garden for the reception of a guest is by no means as simple as some people believe. This is particularly true when the host invites a party of guests to enjoy the cult of tea. The labor with which he make preparations for the entertainment of his guests is the mark of his sincerity and it behooves on the part of the guests to appreciate it with equal sincerity of heart.

An ably constructed garden with stones as the outstanding feature is supreme in its tastefulness and grace. It requires considerable time and experience to cultivate a taste for garden stones of different shapes and qualities. Persons who are deeply interested in architectural gardening usually have a special craving for a garden with stones as the central theme. To the lover of gardens, the garden stone is an animated thing. We may say that a person who understands the garden stone sufficiently to converse with it and cherish and admire it passionately, knows the greatest secret in judging the merits and demerits of an architectural garden.

The garden stone is capable of kindling sentiment and imagination in the heart of the lover of gardens. The greatest ideal in the realm of architectural gardening is the construction of a garden with one stone and one tree. If there be one who has the ability to lay out a garden with one solitary garden stone, he is a genius. In the future, anyone who succeeds in accomplishing such a feature will be honored as a past-master in the realm of architectural gardening.

Persons who have cultivated the genuine aesthetic taste for the garden stone are mostly persons of high cultural accomplishment. Such persons are comparatively few in number among professional gardeners. Genjiro Yoshida extoles in his book entitled "A Diary of One in a Solitary Mountain Abode" the beauty, charm and fascination of a garden constructed with one stone, one tree and one blade of grass. He says:

"Professional gardeners usually say much about the traditions in selecting materials for a garden, in laying out stepping stones, in building a tea house and so forth and they are very fastidious about them. But we are satisfied only if our little garden may serve as a medium for interpreting the Zen sect of Buddhism, enjoying the tea cult as a means of contemplation and quietude. A garden constructed with one good stone, a tree of fair good size and natural growth and a mountain orchid as materials is sufficient. One with a stone and a fairly tall tree with a solid bamboo at its foot is also satisfactory. A quince or orchid may be used in place of solid bamboo. These are sufficient as materials for constructing a nice little garden."

But it goes without saying that the selection of such materials is by no means easy. If one has the ability to produce a fine garden with these materials, he can ably handle many garden stones for the construction of a garden of high quality.

At any rate, we cannot construct a fine garden with a stone, a tree and a blade of grass so easily as it sounds. It takes a long time to develop such skill. A garden of this kind is so simple that it cannot be accomplished unless one is a pass-master in architectural gardening. There may be gardens which are laid out exclusively with garden stones, but one has to have a very discriminating taste for stones in order to be able to make any comment on a garden of this type.

Depends on Gardener

It goes without saying that the quality of a garden is not determined by its size or cost of construction. In the final analysis, it all depends upon the artistic ability of the gardener. To illustrate this, two extreme examples in striking contrast may be quoted.

One of them is the garden cherished by the late Issotei Nishikawa, well-known lover of gardens. He constructed a simple garden about eight mats in size, containing a large stone basin overgrown with moss, a few stones, a cluster of bamboo trees. The face of the garden was covered with pebbles. He passionately loved it. Of this garden, he said:

"I love this garden and delight in taking care of it. I scrub the receptacle of the stone basin with soap and brush. I rub the bottom of the receptacle with a small stone and always keep it as white as white cotton cloth. Then I fill it to the brim with a bucketful of pure water. I also wash the pebbles scattered on the face of the garden to keep it clean. Whenever the stems of bamboo trees become sooty, I wash them with water. It is a great delight to me to view the marvelous contrast of colors of bamboo stems, of the clear water in the white receptacle of the stone basin and of the black stone obtained from the River Kamo in Kyoto. How passionately I love this beautiful little garden!

"Anyone in any station of life ought to be able to maintain a garden of this size. When we speak of a garden, people imagine a spacious affair like that of the Katsura Rikyu, the Shugakuin Rikyu or a villa of a wealthy person in Kyoto. In fact, however, a small garden is more significant and tasteful than a spacious one. A picture need not be large in order to be good. A 17-syllable verse is sufficient to express a poetic thought and sentiment."

In striking contrast to this view of a garden, is that voiced by the late Soan Takahashi. He was a well-known devotee of the cult of tea and a collector of old stone lanterns. He said:

"I love cleanliness in every aspect of my life. So I prefer a garden with a bright kind of sabi to any other kind. In the selection of materials for constructing a garden, I am particularly extravagant. I like to construct my garden myself in the way just as I want and am always reluctant to comply with requests to construct gardens for others. Whenever I had to accept such a request, I did so only on conditions that no date must be set for the completion of the work, that no limit must be set for the cost and that no advice or suggestion with regard to construction will be made.

"The construction of the garden for the Sunsho tea house, which was my maiden effort, illustrates the conditions I set forth in constructing a garden for someone else. When I bought the Sunshoan tea room and moved it to the new residence in Kojimachi, Tokyo, the selection of materials for laying out a tea garden worthy of the tea room was no easy task. In those days, I was already a victim of garden-stone mania. This made me all the more fastidious in selecting the kind of stones I wanted.

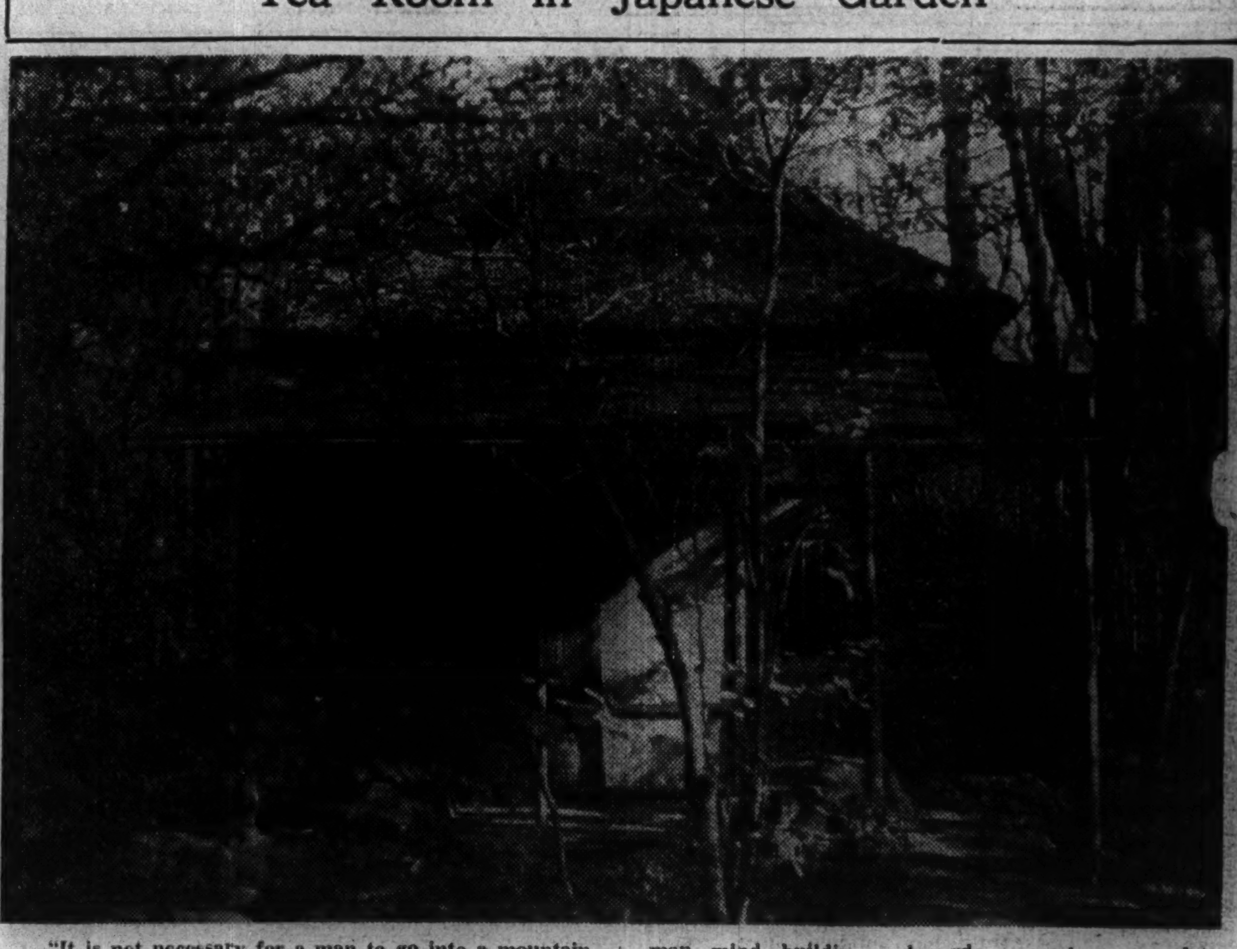
"Garden stones in Tokyo have always been very poor in their quality since the days when the city was called Yedo. I finally found a number of garden stones of superb quality in Nara and brought them to Tokyo for my purpose. In fact, I was the first one to bring large garden stones from such a distant place for laying out a tea garden. At any rate, the stones look hoary and perfect in every respect, having been garden-stones for more than one thousand years in that ancient capital.

"The reason for my being so particular in selecting materials is due to the fact that I consider the tea garden a club and trees and stones therein its members. The members must be congenial, and as strangers can never associate well with members, they must not be admitted. It was for this reason and at the same time due to the fact that I wanted to create an ideal garden, in which all the members were in perfect harmony, that I had to be very careful in selecting the materials."

In all ages in Japan, the garden has never been large. Smallness is a feature of the Japanese architectural garden. This is apparent from a consideration of geographical feature, the actual condition of landscape, the mode of living and the taste of the people at large in this country. The fact that spacious gardens were brought into being during the Yedo period (1603-1868) was a reaction to the condition in the architectural gardening before that period.

To the people who are devoted to the cult of tea which had made its development in keeping with the spirit and teaching of the Zen sect of Buddhism, a large garden holds no appeal. At any rate, the longing for a spacious garden, in which one must walk for a long time in order to appreciate the beauty therein, holds no place in the life of the people who are in the custom of sitting on the floor to enjoy the quiet moments of their lives.

Tea Room in Japanese Garden



"It is not necessary for a man to go into a mountain or a forest to satisfy his desire to be in the midst of Nature," says the author of the accompanying article. "He may enjoy the beauty of Nature more in his imagination. . . . In the confines of a tea room or a tea garden, he may enjoy peace and tranquillity and Nature by exercising his imagination. In fact, such is the object of a tea room and tea garden where man, mind, building and garden may be a complete unity. . . . In the tea room, the window is situated in an inconvenient position for one to look out into the garden but to him who has entered the room, passing through the lane and the garden, it is not necessary to command the beauty of Nature outside because he can see it more vividly with his mind's eyes."

2 Schools of Art

There are two schools of painting in Japan. One is the oil painting of the West and the other is the school which was first introduced from India through China and Chosen but which has since become indigenous by the force of Japan's native genius.

A brief study of tendencies in the world of art discloses that it is steadily changing as the schools of both Japanese and Western painters are restlessly endeavoring to adopt new ideas. This restlessness is particularly noticeable in the case of the Japanese school which has been greatly influenced during the past decade by Western art, particularly French.

It is difficult to pronounce judgement either for or against this movement because it may be commendable in a certain case while in another it may be objectionable. If it be commendable it must be so because it gives to the Japanese school of painting what has been lacking. If it be objectionable, it is because the new sense which artists may acquire will govern their hearts.

Influenced by the War of Greater East Asia, the present generation of artists is being led away from the sensual and effeminate tendency which characterized Japan's art world during the past generation and which threatened to plunge it into decadence and dandyism by emphasizing trifling sentimentalism.

A fresh impetus has been given the artists of both the Japanese and Western schools by the War and already the followers of both schools are displaying creative efforts. There can be no doubt that the War and the building up of a New Order in Greater East Asia have injected a fresh impetus and a new tendency into Japan's world of art.

To Japan of the present day and of the future, decadence, sentimentalism and other deteriorating principles related to art are worse than useless. The age is long past in which a limited number of the well-to-do class may be allowed to enjoy art in a luxurious and leisurely way. Japan is beset all around by great and difficult questions in matters of politics, international relations and whatnot, and her attention is drawn to the construction of a New Order in Greater East Asia.

At such a time the artists of both the Japanese and Western schools cannot waste precious time in the enjoyment of decadent art. They are helping to make social life sound by their new creative works and are helping to consolidate Japan's national life through sound, manly art. The detestable effeminate tendency in the world of art has been swept out completely, thanks to the occurrence of the War of Greater East Asia.

Radio Program

Friday

— Morning —

6:40 Serial Talk. "Builders of The Meiji Era," by Izumi Yanagida.

7:00 Time; News; Radio Exercise.

7:30 "National Resolution," by Masatoku Nogami; Poem Recital by Sekizen Yamada.

8:00 News; Orchestra: Opera "William Tell" Overture (Rossini); "Boem" Fantasia (Puccini); and "Aida" Dance and Grand March (Verdi).

10:30 Talk. "Other Countries' Wartime Life."

11:00 National School Hour: Wind Music, "March of The Pacific Ocean" (Naval Band) and others, by The 2nd Hino National School Pupils of Tokyo under the direction of Hirozo Hayakawa.

— Afternoon —

12:00 Time; News; Seio Wind Music Band.

1:00 The Fourth Ceremony for the War Orphans Worshipping Yasukuni Shrine. Relayed from The Constitution Memorial Hall.

4:00 Serial Lecture on Middle School Science Education.

— Evening —

6:00 Children's Hour: News.

6:30 Talk. "Vocational Change of Smaller Traders," by Takeo Sakata.

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COOK-AMAH wanted by Japanese family, permanent position. For particulars apply to Matsuzawa 2603, 362, Izumi-cho, Suginami-ku.

EXPERIENCED houseboy for bachelors household Yokohama, wanted. Good salary. Apply to Box 613 Japan Times, Yokohama.

GERMAN firm requires efficient accountant as well as Japanese clerk. State experience, salary desired and other particulars to Box 611, Japan Times, Yokohama.

VACANCY in foreign firm for a lady office clerk with knowledge of English, typewriting and preferably accountancy. State particulars to Box 610, Japan Times, Yokohama.

Japanese Literature Contemporary

(Continued from Page 6)

meet at an assignation-house, only to find that the stimulus was much too strong for him. Miyoshi having thus awakened to magokoro through love and forced his way with forthright sincerity, Nobuyuki did not, upon reading this letter, think of reproaching him for his crime. Rather, he gave the man his blessing and at the same time reflected, with a sense of shame, upon the lukewarmness of his own relations with O-sumi. . . . End of Part I.

O-mon, the mistress of the Yoshino tea-house, devoted herself thereafter to the abbot of a certain temple dedicated to the Buddhist deity Acala. Though she had been fleeced of her money and treated shabbily like a maid-servant, she could not give up her engrossing love and, in the eyes of others, was reduced to miserable circumstances. O-sumi all of a sudden induced a member of the peerage named Tomioka to divorce his wife, who had two children by him, and married the man. Nobuyuki was informed of these developments by a woman called Ikuyo, an advocate of the new love, and was naturally favorably impressed by O-mon but could not think the same of O-sumi. Thinking as he did—as an inevitable corollary of the "doctrine of magokoro"—that it mattered little or nothing whether a home or two were broken up if it were for the sake of a love imbued with magokoro, Nobuyuki did not condemn O-sumi's conduct itself, but felt that there was something far from pure about her motive and other such considerations. Naturally, he no longer felt any lingering desire for her. As for O-mon, however, he went out of his way to pay her a visit.

Condition Grows Serious

Being in such a state of mind, Nobuyuki threw his sympathy on the side of Furetsu Nishiyama when the latter, at about this time, went so far as to commit the crime of murder in consequence of a liaison with another man's wife and, curious as it may seem, stood at the bar of justice in his defense. At the end of a fervent speech steeped in sentiment as well as praise of the defendant, in terms flagrantly excoriating the regular judiciary procedure, he fell into a swoon, and the illness from which he had been suffering took a turn considerably for the worse. For all the anxious solicitude of Miyoshi and of Mi sue, now entertaining a heartfelt gratitude to him, and in spite of Ikuyo's prayers—attended with abstinence from tea and salt—for his recovery, Nobuyuki suffered repeated hemorrhages, and gradually his condition grew serious.

In proportion as his physical disintegration developed, he clung more and more resolutely to his cherished view. Ikuyo wanted to go to see him but kept herself at a distance out of deference to him, and though there were people who sympathized with her, Nobuyuki merely smiled at them and took no heed of it. He firmly believed that unless she rid herself of every vestige of such constraints and found herself unable to resist coming to him, she would still be no different, after all, from the common run of women; also that if his singleness of thought were at a white heat, then it should not fail to draw to him, not only Ikuyo, but all others besides.

Sure enough, when at last he lay on his deathbed, Ikuyo hastened to his side, dismissing all thoughts from her mind of her being a geisha and all constraints. Satoyakko, who was ill in Osaka, also came to see him in accordance with the promise previously made. Even Suzue, who had turned against and deserted him, came to inquire after his condition at his sickbed, and was deeply stirred by his last words. Everything, in short, had been brought about by his magokoro. His friends got together.

During this time he waited for the return of his children, then summering at the seashore, with a strange vigor which even his physician regarded as miraculous. When in due course they arrived after a hurried journey back, he gave them his parting advice, telling them to grow up to do whatever they wanted to do with all their hearts—with all their spirit of magokoro. He then peacefully breathed his last. It was just as the dawn was quietly approaching on that fateful day of the great Kanto earthquake and fire (of 1923) . . . End of Part II.

* Literally, Japanese phonetic syllabary attached to Chinese ideographs to simplify the reading of the latter. Here the term is used in a figurative sense.

(To Be Concluded)

Situation Wanted

JAPANESE girl, educated in America, with some knowledge of shorthand, seeks position as secretary, translator, interpreter or typist. Has long experience in office work. Box 86, Japan Times, Tokyo.

JAPANESE lady seeks position as nurse for child or baby, or as household worker. Apply Box 614, Japan Times, Yokohama.

LONG-experienced chauffeur seeks position, understands English perfectly. Box 83, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Instruction

ENGLISH, Russian taught by foreign lady, university education. Apply Box 609, Japan Times, Yokohama.

FOREIGN lady wishes to give English conversation lessons. Box 88, Japan Times, Tokyo.

For Rent, Rural

HAKONE, lakeside, well furnished bungalows to let, rent ¥150 up to ¥500 for season. Apply to Furuya Hotel, Hakone-machi, Tel. No. 27.

For Sale

GAS kitchen range, imported, almost new, "Windsor" model, 4 burners, large roasting oven, grill. For particulars and inspection apply Box 82, Japan Times, Tokyo.

LEICA German camera, OBJ. 1-2 3-A, newest model. Box 87, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Real Estate, Wanted

REAL estate bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo, Tel. Kamata 3517.

Wanted to Buy

PAST export records of foreign firms. Box 85, Japan Times, Tokyo.

FOREIGN furniture, clothes, sewing machines, pianos, gramophones, carpets and refrigerators at very attractive prices. M. Sensui Shoten, 136, 3-chome, Motomachi, Yokohama, Tel. 2-2356.

GRAMOPHONES, records, electric gramophones, radio-gramophones, pianos, organs, accordions, refrigerators, typewriters, cameras, vacuum cleaners, sewing machines, electric razors, foreign furniture, new or used, wanted. Attractive prices paid. Please write or phone to Rhythm-sha, 16 Jimbo-cho Itchome, Kanda, Tokyo, Tel. Kanda 25-4459.

GOLF sets, pianos, sewing machines, electric refrigerators and phonographs wanted from non-designated foreigners. Apply with particulars indicating his nationality. Matsumoto Shoten, 9 Ageba-cho, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

PRIVATE party wishes to buy some old European oil paintings and miniatures painted on ivory. Offers to Box 81, Japan Times, Tokyo.

PIANOS used, grand or upright, at attractive prices. No objection to slight damages. Please write to Box 564, Japan Times, Yokohama.

PIANOS, electric refrigerators, furniture, carpets, safes, wanted at high prices. Especially attractive prices will be paid for pianos or electric refrigerators. Apply Shioda Shoten, 20, 2-chome, Kamidori, Shibuya-ku, or telephone to Aoyama 36-5837 and ask for Shioda.

USED furniture bought at high prices. C. Matsushita, furniture merchant, No. 172, Motomachi 4-chome, Naka-ku, Yokohama. Tel. Honkyoku 2-4448.

Professional Notices

MEDICAL

HIBIYA-HOSPITAL Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fukase, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-6 p.m. 3 minutes from Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. 57-2890.

HOSAKA Hospital. Prof. Dr. T. Hosaka, obstetrician and gynaecologist. Hours: 9 a.m. to noon. Bright, sanitary and modern hospital. Address: 13, 1-chome, Kobiki-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo, behind Kabukiza Theater, corner of Miyoshi Bridge.

NANKOIN Sanatorium. Owned and supervised by Dr. K. Takata, Chigasaki, near Yokohama Railway Station. Located in a healthy situation, facing Sagami Bay, amidst beautiful scenery. Tel. Chigasaki No. 2.

OCULIST (eye specialist). Dr. N. Inouye, 66, 2-chome, Nagata-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tel. Ginza 57-2689. Near Tameike street car stop. Entrance by side of the Patent Bureau.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 3-6 p.m., until noon on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

General

FURNITURE

NEW and used furniture sold, bought or rented at reasonable prices. If you wish to dispose of your household effects please telephone Shiba 43-3106. Daimaru Furniture Store, No. 1 of 3 Banchi, 3-chome, Tamura-cho, Shiba-ku.

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HONGKONG RICE PRICE AT REASONABLE RATE

Government-General of Occupied Area Quotes 50% Lower Than in Canton

OTHER PROBLEMS TACKLED

Chungking Banks Allowed to Reopen With More or Less Restrictions

As a result of negotiations with the Tokyo Government, the Government-General of the Hongkong Occupied Area has recently started to distribute rice at an exceedingly reasonable price of ¥0.50 per sho (a sho is about 0.5 bushel) on a ticket system. The price is about 50 per cent lower than the quotation in Canton. The people in the former Crown Colony welcome the price-fixing measures as God-sent, reports an Asahi dispatch from Hongkong.

As the first step in economic reconstruction efforts, the Government-General set the daily allotment of the staple foodstuff at 0.16 sho per capita and provided about 100 rice distributing stations in the occupied area on March 16. Commending the action, economic experts expect that it will be effective in checking the rising trend of commodity prices in Hongkong, which depends on the supply of almost all commodities from the mainland of China.

Policy to Be Shaped

The distribution control measures over daily necessities, having been virtually completed, says the Asahi cable, the Government-General is now focusing its attention on the problems of foreign trade, banking and industry. Policy in regard to these problems will be shaped from the point of view that Hongkong is an important outpost of Japan's defense line in East Asia. A cautious attitude, however, is now being taken toward the problem of the new financial structure, because the city is economically closely connected with South China as well as the southern regions.

Efforts have been directed by the Government-General authorities toward the liquidation of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and about 100 other financial institutions operated by enemy countries. In view of the leading position hitherto occupied by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in the former British colony, commercial banks are understood to have deposited a significant sum in it. The bulk of the bank's assets, however, were moved to London before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia and, morover, part of the securities which are now kept in the vaults of the bank has become worthless as a result of the historical developments in the Pacific. Economic experts expect that when the liquidation of the British bank is successfully completed, the projected new monetary structure in Hongkong will be easily realized.

23 Banks Reopen

Turning to the problem of the banking institutions which had been controlled by the Chungking regime, continues the Asahi cable, 23 such banks were reopened early in February. There has been no restriction on the receiving of deposits but the refunding of deposits was fixed at the monthly maximum amount of 300 Hongkong dollars per depositor. These banks, in practice, cannot conduct any loan business, reports the paper.

The Japanese authorities in Hongkong fixed the monthly maximum refundment of deposits at 50 Hongkong dollars per depositor in January, but one month later raised the figure to 300 Hongkong dollars. Noticeable is the tendency that owing to the shortage of currency of small denominations the commission rate for changing $50, $100 and $500 notes ranges from 15 per cent to 30 per cent.

Due to the smooth operation of the economic control measures in Hongkong, the prices of vegetables and meat have sharply declined since the turn of the year, but a rising trend has been seen in other commodities such as sugar, beer and tobacco. Competent observers believe, however, that this problem will be settled in a month or so.

HUGH PROJECT UNDERWAY FOR SOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Attention First to Be Given Strategic Materials of Malaya, Indies, P.I.

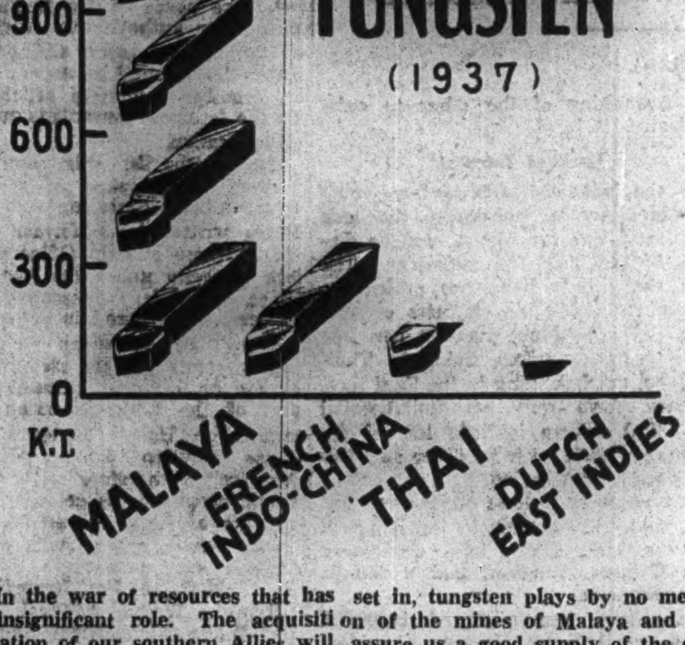
Plans for the development of resources of the South are being vigorously pushed by the Southern Development Bank, slated to commence business on April 1, and leading mining companies which are hoping to be designated as authorized mining developers of the South by the Government, according to the Nikkan Kogyo. With the materialization of the gigantic project under contemplation by the Bank and other interested quarters the industry of Japan will rapidly move forward with the vast amount of ores which will be flowing into the country from various mining centers of the South. Priority of attention will be accorded to development of such strategic materials as Malaya's tin, iron and bauxite ores; East Indies' bauxite, rock phosphate and nickel ores; Philippines' manganese, copper and chromium ores, and the like.

Mining companies equipped with first rate engineering structure and efficiency will be designated as authorized agents to develop resources of the south. "One company in one mining district" will be the principle the Government adopts for making designation of mining agencies.

In return for the privilege of receiving all necessary working funds from the Southern Development Bank the designated mining agencies will be required to turn all the ores they produce into the Bank, which in turn will be transferred to the Vital Resources Storing Corporation. The Vital Resources Storing Corporation will distribute each kind of ore it receives from the Bank to the respective distribution control companies through which ores will finally reach the individual consumers.

All these distribution control mechanisms are devised to adjust prices between domestic and imported ores, without which domestic mining industry operating at high cost is likely to be menaced by cheaper imported ores. A profit pooling plan is also under contemplation to bring about equalization of price of domestic and imported ores, to do away with obstacles in the way of the productivity expansion program at home.

Extremely Useful



In the war of resources that has set in, tungsten plays by no means an insignificant role. The acquisition of the mines of Malaya and cooperation of our southern Allies will assure us a good supply of the ore. Tungsten finds wide application as a filament in electric lamps, and as it has a hardening effect on other metals with which it is alloyed, it is a constituent of some of the most important industrial alloys. Tungsten steels are employed in the manufacture of cutting tools and permanent magnets. The stellite alloys containing cobalt, chromium and tungsten are extremely hard and are used for cutting tools and surgical instruments, as they are not affected by organic acids and ordinary antiseptics. Other uses of the metal include X-ray targets, thermionic devices, galvanometer suspensions, electrical contacts, refractory crucibles and the like.

FERTILIZER INDUSTRY HAS NO MORE WORRY

Rock Phosphate Resources on Naur Island Sufficient For Japan's Needs

Thanks to the splendid war achievements scored by the Imperial Forces in the Southern Pacific regions, the synthetic fertilizer industry of this country will no longer suffer from a shortage of materials, particularly from any rock phosphate shortage, states the Miyako Thursday in surveying the world distribution of the material.

Poor in rock phosphate resources, the industry of this country, according to the paper, was forced to rely for the supply of rock phosphate from abroad except for the resources found in the Japanese Mandated Islands in the Pacific such as Anganoul Island and others. In the pre-China Affair years, some 70 per cent of the total requirements was supplied from abroad.

Pre-War Supplies

The main supply sources of the material were such Southern Pacific islands as Ocean, Naur, Christmas and Maccatea besides North America, the African and Mediterranean coastal regions, etc. in pre-war years, continues the paper adding that a peak of 1,000,000 metric tons was reached in the imports of the material from these regions in 1937.

With the outbreak of the current European War, however, the imports were reduced, first from the African and the Mediterranean coastal regions, and with the intensification of the economic blockade carried out by hostile countries the imports of rock phosphate from North America and Southern Pacific regions were entirely suspended.

Thus, the Japanese artificial fertilizer industry, which depended on the supply from abroad to the extent of 70 per cent in the past, seemed to be confronted with a critical situation, comments the paper continuing that, however, thanks to the glorious victories of the Imperial Forces in the Southern Pacific regions, the Japanese synthetic fertilizer industry is promised a rosy future.

South Pacific Resources

Stating that the rock phosphate resources on Naur Island alone are sufficient to meet the whole demand of the Japanese synthetic fertilizer industry, the paper surveys, in conclusion, the rock phosphate resources in the Southern Pacific islands as below:

Ocean Island (Britain): Rock phosphate on the island is of good quality and the annual output is estimated at 450,000 metric tons. Mining operations are being carried on by joint investments by Britain, Australia and New Zealand.

Naur Island (Britain): The island is located 198 nautical miles south of Ocean Island, and the rock phosphate deposits there plus those on Ocean Island are estimated to reach 150,000,000 metric tons.

Christmas Island (Britain): The island 200 nautical miles southwest of Java produces annually some 160,000 metric tons of rock phosphate most of which was exported to Japan in the past.

INDUSTRY EXPANSION MOVING SMOOTHLY

Amount of Debentures Set by Ministry for First Quarter Amounts to ¥714,000,000

For the smoother progress of the industrial productivity expansion movement which must be pushed ahead by every means possible to prosecute successfully the War of Greater East Asia, the Finance Ministry has set the issuance of corporate debentures for the first quarter of the 1942-3 fiscal year (April to June) at ¥714,000,000, which shows a remarkable increase of ¥67,100,000 over the figure for the corresponding period of the previous year. The decision was reached as a result of a meeting of the Bond Flotation Planning Committee held Wednesday at the Finance Ministry.

Corporate debenture issuance plans for the April-June period which were submitted for approval to the Finance Ministry by all the Japanese companies in Japan, Manchoukuo and China passed the high mark of ¥1,100,000,000 reflecting redoubled efforts of industrialists toward a bigger production of national defense materials as well as important daily necessaries. The Bond Flotation Planning Committee earnestly examined these programs and curtailed the total amount to ¥714,000,000 through the employment of the priorities system. Care was taken to minimize the financing of those companies which are not comparatively important for the carrying out of State policies.

Bond Plan Expanded

The scheduled issuance of debentures of the Important Commodities Management Corporation, Industrial Equipments Corporation and other similar agencies is understood to have expanded the Finance Ministry's bond plan for the first quarter of the coming fiscal year.

Out of the total securities which will be floated on the basis of the Ministry's decision, ¥220,700,000 will be issued by special corporations in Japan, ¥165,000,000 by ordinary companies in Japan, ¥228,500,000 by Japanese firms in Manchoukuo and the remaining ¥100,000,000 by Japanese firms in China. Government offices will subscribe to 34.7 per cent of the total issues and syndicate bankers to 34.3 per cent and the remainder is to be offered for public purchase, as shown in the following table: (In ¥1,000)

Issuers	Taken up by syndicate	Taken up by Gov't offices	Public purchase
Special firms in Japan	62.500	99,000	59,200
Ordinary firms in Japan	74.000	9,000	82,000
Firms in Manchoukuo	73.000	88,500	67,000
Firms in China	36.000	51,500	12,500
Total	345,000	248,000	220,700

CIVIL AIRWAY SERVICE TO CONNECT WITH SOUTH

Administrative Setup to Be Enlarged to Meet Needs of Aviation Service

That the extension of civil airway lines linking Japan with countries of the southwestern Pacific is under contemplation by Government quarters was disclosed by Yoshihide Yamada, Director of the Communications Ministry Aviation Bureau, to the Petitions Committee of the House of Representatives on Monday, according to the Nikkan Kogyo. Director Yamada further stated that the Government administrative setup for civil aviation service must needs be proportionately broadened, which fact is attracting the general attention.

"The Government, early realizing the need of extension of civil airways both at home and abroad," continued Director Yamada, "had expended every available effort for its development. The program somehow was hampered by the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia which gave opportunity for all civilian flyers to cooperate with the Nation for the sucessful prosecution of the war. With the favorable turn of events, civil airway service throughout the extensive districts of the southwestern Pacific must be developed with all possible speed. That civil aviation is at all times important goes without saying, and the War of Greater East Asia proved a strong incentive for heightening public recognition of this fact.

"Along with the development of civil aviation industry, the Government administration concerned with its management must also be broadened. At present the Aviation Bureau has two departments, and another department is shortly to be added inasmuch as the Diet has approved the project. Broadening of the Bureau to that extent, however, will not be adequate to handle the ever increasing problems of the civil aviation industry, which will require further amplification of the administrative setup," concluded Director Yamada.

NEW RULES GOVERN HIRING OF GRADUATES

Firms Will Receive Notice From Ministry of Time for Applications

With the promulgation of the revised School Graduate Employment Control Ordinance Wednesday, all the graduates of civil engineering and architecture departments of universities, colleges and vocational schools, will not be allowed to select the firms of their own choosing for employment, as are graduates of the mining and engineering departments, reports the Asahi Wednesday.

As a result of the revision, graduates of the above-mentioned departments amounting to 50,000 annually all over the country will be given jobs by the Welfare Ministry in the industries considered the most important and vital for the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia, whether they like the industries to which, they are assigned or not.

Application Time Changed

Some alteration has been effected also in the time of application for the employment of new graduates. According to the revision reported by the paper, industries cannot apply until notice is given by the Ministry, although the original ordinance stipulated that they shall apply for assignment of new graduates by July of the year before graduation.

This alteration has been effected, the paper reports, due to the moving up of graduation time decided upon by the Education Ministry for supplying more manpower for ever-increasing wartime demands.

Another remarkable change seen in the revised ordinance is the simplification of procedures in connection with the transfer of new graduates to branches from the head office and vice versa, concludes the paper adding that this year an application for new graduates must be placed with the Welfare Ministry between the first and the end of April.

MOTION PICTURE COMPANY TO BE CREATED IN CHOSEN

New Organization Will Control All Film Distribution in Peninsula

An independent motion picture distribution setup will be shortly created in Chosen enabling the Peninsula to carry on film distribution in a manner most suitable to the conditions and requirements prevalent there, according to the Miyako. Understanding of the Japan Motion Picture Distribution Company on this point has been reached after consecutive negotiations.

The new organization, to be known as the Chosen Motion Picture Distribution Society, will be capitalized at ¥150,000, and will be formed into a juridical person as a counterpart of the similar setup in Japan proper. Capital will be supplied by cinema house operators, existing motion picture distributors, and the general public of Chosen in equal portions. Distribution of every film shown in the Peninsula, including Japanese feature films, cultural films, news-reels, imported films, and Chosen films, will be controlled by this Society. The Film Distribution Company of Japan proper has pledged to supply the Society with 20 prints of every new film produced in Japan. The Society will receive a fixed percentage of the box office returns of first class motion picture houses of large cities giving premiere shows, and regular rental fees from smaller theaters of provincial towns for hire of films.

Annual aggregate profit of all motion picture houses of Chosen is estimated at around ¥2,500,000 while the Society is expected to enjoy net profits of between ¥200,000 and ¥500,000 which will be spent, in keeping with the public utility character of the organization, toward (1) the creation of circuit motion picture corps for the benefit of people of isolated agrarian and fishing villages not equipped with regular motion picture houses, (2) subsidizing the Chosen Motion Picture Production Company, and (3) improvement of equipment and facilities of cinema theaters of the Peninsula.

Bill Clearings

March 26
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	242,686	127,670
Balance	45,984	22,176

Bank of Japan Accounts

March 26
(In ¥1,000)

Note Issues	4,976,885
Over Issues	276,885
Deposits	645,294
Loans	482,325

U.S. Movie Industry Suffers 7% Decrease In Revenue Under War

A 7-per cent decrease in proceeds has been registered by the American motion pictures industry as a result of the loss of its East Asia market, according to a Domei dispatch from Buenos Aires dated March 24. Even before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia the overseas market of the U.S. film industry had been weakening. The receipts of the industry from Japan, China, the Netherlands East Indies and Malaya had amounted to $6,000,000, including $1,500,000 from Java alone. If the revenues from Australia and New Zealand stop, the total loss will be more than 14 per cent.

MANY WARES STRONG ON MIXED-TONE MART

War News Continues to Lift Various Prices Although General Movement Steady

The attention of dealers on the Tokyo Stock Exchange on Thursday was focused on the strong tendency of Japan Soda, Mitsubishi Mining and Toho Colliery. In spite of the Imperial Headquarters' disclosure Thursday morning about the successful landing of Japanese Forces at Port Blair, South Andaman Island, Bengal Bay, transactions in other wares were less brisk than expected.

In the morning session of the long-term market, Japan Soda opened at ¥34.30 which is ¥1.20 higher than the closing quotation of the previous afternoon. Before long there appeared a bull movement on the chemical issue so that the high mark of ¥34.80 was hit late the same morning. Economic experts attribute the upward trend to the prevailing indication that the Japan Soda Company will declare a higher dividend rate in the near future because of the smooth progress of the reconstruction plan of the firm.

Toho Colliery which declined Wednesday in reaction to the upward trend of the previous day made a rise of ¥0.70 Thursday morning.

Closing prices of key wares in the afternoon of the short-term market are as follows: Tokyo Exchange, new, ¥131.30, N.Y.K. ¥105.20, its new, ¥90.30, Kanegafuchi Spinning, ¥154.20, its new, ¥99.30 and Teikoku Rayon, new, ¥92.80.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

First Section

	Clos.		Mar.	Apr.
Fuji Spinning (50)	67.1	d .1	....	68.0
Do. new (25)	37.4	d .2	37.5	28.0
Kanegafuchi Spin (50)	154.7	d .4	....	156.5
Do. new (25)	93.3	d .2	99.6	100.4
Teikoku Rayon (50)	103.3	....	....	104.0
Do. new (37½)	93.0	....	....	93.4
Tokyo Rayon (50)	38.9	u .9	37.5	37.5
Toyo Rayon, new (50)	74.6	d .1	..	75.6
Second Section				
N. Y. K. (50)	105.1	d .6	....	104.7
Do. new (371)	90.2	d .6	91.1	90.3
O. S. K. (50)	96.5	d .8	97.3	97.5
Do. new (37½)	81.6	d1.0	82.5	95.5
Ishikawajima S.B. (50)	79.6	u .1	80.4	81.1
Do. new (25)	51.7	u .3	52.2	52.9
Uraga Dock (50)	87.6	u .3	....	89.0
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	100.6	d .7	101.0	102.4
Hitachi Works (50)	....	....	73.5	73.6
Third Section				
S. M. R. (50)	69.5		70.0	....
Japan Fat (50)	60.3	d .3	60.9	61.4

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices yesterday morning were:

Kogo 5%	106.70	106.70	106.70	106.70
Second 5%	106.65	106.65	106.65	106.65
First 4%	102.90	102.90	102.90	102.90

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos
Tokyo Stock, new	130.6	131.4	130.6	131.3
N. Y. K., old	104.9	105.5	104.9	105.2
N. Y. K., new	89.8	90.4	89.7	89.3
Kanegafuchi Spin	154.2	154.2	15.42	154.2
Do. new	98.9	99.3	98.7	99.3
Teikoku Rayon, n.	92.5	92.6	92.5	92.8
Osaka Stock, new	71.5	72.0	71.5	71.7
Mitsubishi Heavy	100.9	101.0	100.9	101.0
Hitachi Works	72.7	72.8	72.7	...
Japan Steel Tube	73.7	73.7	73.3	73.6
Japan Oil	77.6	77.7	77.6	78.1
Japan Mining	60.1	60.1	60.1	60.2
Manchurian Ind	58.1	58.1	58.1	58.1

SUBSTITUTES INDUSTRY RECEIVES ¥100,000,000

Sum Appropriated for Buying Old Equipment and for Other Enterprises

An enterprise fund amounting to some ¥100,000,000 is appropriated by the Industrial Equipment Corporation for aiding substitutes producing industry, chemical industry, and for buying old industrial equipment (mostly machinery), and other enterprises slated for the undertaking by the Corporation for the period of two months ending March 31, 1942, according to the Nippon Kogyo.

Consecutive conferences of the counselors of the Corporation were held for drafting the basic business policy of the Corporation which will shortly be put into final shape. They are divided into two broad sections, namely (1) the aggressive, and (2) the non-aggressive. Under the former category are listed measures to give needed incentive toward important substitute goods industry, the light metal industry, and the chemical industry such as nitric acid, carbon black, natural tannin. The second includes the purchase of textile equipment. A large amount of funds will be required for buying idle textile machinery, regardless of whether they may be preserved in warehouses for future use, or for converting into scrap iron.

The reclaimed rubber industry which hitherto mainly depended on imported scrap rubber is finding itself at present in an uncomfortable situation toward which the Corporation wishes to give immediate attention. The budget totaling ¥100,000,000 will be allocated in equal portions for the aggressive and the non-aggressive sections of the enterprises of the Corporation.

ECONOMIC DOWNFALL OF CHUNGKING SEEN

High Prices, Slump in Money Value, Lack of Necessities Contributing to Collapse

Reckless issuance of old fapi, steady rise in commodity prices and a noticeable slump in fapi international value, all combined, has been leading Chungking to the inevitable fate of economic downfall, according to the March 1 issue of the China Economy, a bulletin of the China Problems Research Institute in Tientsin.

The index of commodity prices in Chungking for August, 1941, the latest statistics available, stood at 533.4 (taking August, 1938, as 100) which shows a horizontal jump over 344.9 for January, the same year. An especially remarkable advance was seen in metal goods, fuel and textiles. The index of provisions moves sharply from 180.3 for January to 329.2 for August; textiles from 472.1 to 760.5; and fuel from 644.1 to 910.2. The China Economy interprets this sharply upward curve as clearly showing the extent to which the people in the Chungking-controlled areas are now suffering from acute depletion of daily necessities.

Situation Serious

The horizontal rise of commodity prices, understands the bulletin, is chiefly attributable to (1) the lack of equilibrium between demand and supply of important commodities, (2) the rise of production cost and, (3) the corruption in public finance of the Chungking Government. The situation was further aggravated by the fact that a significant number of agrarian laborers were called to the colors and industrial facilities severely damaged by Japanese bombings.

Continued reckless issuance of convertible notes and the lack of efficient foreign exchange control measures are understood to have caused the reduction of international value of the Chungking legal tender. Circulation of Chungking notes continued to swell at an accelerated tempo as shown in the following table:

	yuan
June, 1938	1,407 000,000
June, 1939	1,727 000,000
June 1940	2,627 000,000
Dec., 1940	3,081,000,000
June, 1941	3,961 000,000

Although the Chiang regime prohibited the publication of the note circulation in July, last year, economic experts in Tientsin estimate the present figure at the huge sum of about 8,000,000,000 yuan.

FACTORY ACCIDENTS LOWER DUE TO PRECAUTIONS TAKEN

Enforcement of Safety Measures Reduce Number Injured Under Wartime Conditions

Reflecting increasing enforcement of safety measures by industrial plants under wartime conditions, the number of workers either killed or injured in factory accidents in Japan during 1941 totaled 13,565 or an 8 per cent decrease as compared with 1940, according to a survey conducted by the Factory Section of the Metropolitan Police Board, Domei reports.

Of the 10 major industries, which were investigated by the Metropolitan Police Board, the machinery and tools industry led in the number of casualties with 8,080 cases, or 58 per cent of the total number of killed and injured.

The metals industry came second with 3,655 cases, which in turn, was followed by the chemical industry with 952 cases, the survey revealed.

A total of 306 casualties were reported in the textile industry, while saw mills and book-binding accounted for 135 and 150 cases, respectively.

Casualties by industries follow:

Casualties in Factories in 1941

Industries	*Number of Casualties
Metals	3,655
Machinery & Tools	8,080
Chemical	952
Gas & Electricity	34
Nitrogenous	79
Textile	306
Saw Mills	150
Foodstuffs	77
Printing & Bookbinding	135
Others	97
Total	13,565

Note:—*Including killed and injured.

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with Pre. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	131.3	— .20
N.Y.K., new, short-term	89.3	—1.10
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	99.3	same
Teikoku Rayon, new, short-term	92.8	+ .20
Government bond, Kogo 5s	106.70	same

COLLECTIVE FARMING ADOPTED IN BORNEO

Islanders Soon to Be Self-Sufficient in Food of Own Harvesting

The original inhabitants, chiefly Malays, on Borneo Island, are striving for the attainment of self-sufficiency in foodstuffs on a collective farm system under the guidance of the Japanese military authorities, reports a Yomiuri war correspondent from Kuching, adding that in the near future the islanders will be fed on foodstuffs of their own harvesting.

The collective farm system now being adopted on the island is not an imitation of the Soviet colkhoz, states the correspondent explaining that every constituent member of the collective farm system is supplied with a monthly food allowance of ¥15 and can own gratis the harvest of the farm land leased. Besides, they are also given farming tools.

In the suburbs of Kuching fertile land is available for rice cultivation, and is being turned into collective farms, further states the correspondent. Besides rice, Indian corn, cassava from which tapioca is produced, and pineapples are being grown everywhere by collective farm members.

Soon Independent of Imports

Hitherto, the Island of Borneo under British and Dutch control, exported annually 40,000 tons of rubber, oil amounting to $6,000,000 and other mineral products, in order to import foodstuffs for the islanders, states the correspondent adding that now under the guidance of the Imperial military authorities the day is not far away when the original inhabitants of the island can be independent of the foodstuff supply from abroad.

The kingdom of Sarawak, under the rule of British rajahs for a century, was found to have been sold to Britain by its last king, Charles Brock, for £200,000 before his flight from the island in the face of the Japanese landing, and with the British influence eradicated completely there, economic activities were started again by the islanders under Japanese guidance, states the correspondent in conclusion.

Enemy Patents to Be Shown

An exhibition of papers and books describing patented inventions formerly owned by enemy nationals for the manufacture of strategic articles is announced by the Osaka Prefectural Library, according to the Nippon Kogyo. The exhibition will include some 1,100 papers and more than 300 books describing new processes for the manufacture of airplanes, ships, automobiles, precision instruments, rolling stock, power transmission machinery, iron and non-ferrous metals, synthetic oil apparatuses, light metals, ammonium sulphate, pulp, cement and many kinds of ammuntions, which have been patented in this country and formerly owned by nationals of the United States, Britain and the Netherlands. The literature in question are illustrated with facsimiles of original patents granted the inventors by their respective home governments. They will be shown for three days beginning March 27.

Shareholders Meet

The plan of the Imperial Petroleum Company for raising its capital of ¥150,000,000, to ¥250,000,000 and other points were approved by the extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders on Monday, according to the Yomiuri.

Other points approved at the same meeting include the alteration of the articles of organization to square with the capital increase, conditions providing for the payment of new capital, namely partly in kind and partly through sale of new shares and the issuance in several portions of the company's Government guaranteed debentures amounting to ¥130,000,000.

South Bonds Out

To finance the Southern Development Bank, the Government Wednesday issued special 3.5 per cent ¥100 bonds to the amount of ¥10,320,000. The bonds, which were immediately delivered to the bank, are redeemable in 30 years.

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SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY CO.

Office: .... 1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer: .... MASAO TAKAHASHI

Japan Times & Advertiser

Published by The Japan Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 353.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5656, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64648.

BRANCH OFFICES:
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KOBE. 65, Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku. Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40, one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

TOKYO, FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1942

The Martyrdom of Manuel Quezon

Much mystery surrounds the fate of Manuel Quezon, former president of the Philippine Commonwealth. A radio broadcast from Cebu reports that he died of hemoptysis on March 17 in the neighborhood of Iloilo on the island of Panay, while ugly rumors are afloat that he was actually assassinated by the Americans for refusing to accompany General MacArthur in his flight to Australia.

The exact facts are not at all clear as yet, but in any case the uncertainty concerning the fortunes of Quezon illustrates most dramatically the pitiful manner in which the Philippines have been victimized by the United States. Even if Quezon should still turn up alive somewhere, he would remain at least a spiritual, if not a physical, martyr to the cause of Philippine welfare crucified on the cross of American exploitation.

The martyrdom of Manuel Quezon is in a way typical of the martyrdom which the entire Philippine nation, to a greater or lesser degree, has suffered at the hands of the oppressors from across the Pacific. Quezon, like the rest of his nation, is a victim of the imperial policy of the United States which pulled the Philippines into the vortex of a disastrous war which was not of their concern and which by themselves they could have easily avoided.

A consideration of the character of Quezon and of his previous acts and policies will clearly reveal that the role he was forced to play by the Americans during the last few months was contrary to his real desires. Although the Americans try to make much of the fact that the President of the Philippine Commonwealth adhered to the American cause in the present war, it is obvious that he was not a free agent but was a helpless prisoner who was forced to support a cause in which he did not believe. The fate which has now befallen him proves more dramatically than ever how much of a prisoner and victim he was.

Quezon, as a patriot, naturally desired complete independence for his country above anything else. His whole distinguished political career was devoted to that cause. When the Tydings-MacDuffie Act provided for the establishment of the Philippine Commonwealth, Quezon was far from satisfied with the equivocal nature of this political device, but he acquiesced in it merely as the most expedient available means of advancing toward the real goal of complete independence. The extent of his dissatisfaction with this arrangement can be seen from his constant efforts to shorten the probationary period of the Commonwealth and to accelerate the process toward complete independence. The tendency of the United States during the past year or two to put off the promised independence by attempting to attach nullifying reservations to the Tydings-MacDuffie Act on the pretext of the Japanese danger spurred Quezon to greater restiveness than ever. These activities of his prove that he could not have possibly felt friendly at heart to the Americans who constantly tried to frustrate his aim of immediate independence. Then why should he have stood by these Americans in the present war unless he was coerced into doing so by General MacArthur and High Commissioner Sayre and his other captors!

Quezon, as an intelligent thinker, also knew that the political power of the United States over the Philippines was forged by artificially created economic ties binding the productive enterprises of the Philippines to American markets. He fully realized that a really independent Philippine nation would have to emancipate itself from economic bondage to America and learn to function as an independent economic as well as an independent political entity. To do so, he realized that the Philippines would have to take a position as an Asiatic nation cooperating economically with other Asiatic nations, and not serve merely as an American colony. In other words, by his previous statements and attitudes, Quezon had long shown an appreciation of the necessity of what has recently come to be called the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Under these circumstances, how could Quezon have possibly really supported America's maintenance of a selfish status quo as against the progressive reconstruction of an autarchic East Asia as advocated by Japan!

What Quezon's real feelings were, he tried to show plainly and openly whenever he could find an occasion. His many visits to Japan, frowned upon by the jealous Americans, and his cordial relations with many Japanese leaders are well known. In many a political speech he expressed significant meanings between the lines concerning his wish for Filipino-Japanese cooperation unmistakable for anyone wise enough to understand. Even after the present war broke out, whenever he could slip by his American censors, he expressed his understanding and appreciation of Japan's position. His sympathetic statement to Mr. Hayakawa, president of the Japanese Association of Baguio, on the very day of the outbreak of the war is now well-known history. His bombshell defiance of his American supervisors to denounce the American utilization of Filipino soldiers against the Japanese in a radio speech just before the Americans whisked him out of Manila to prevent his cooperating with the advancing Japanese is now likewise a well-known historical incident.

Now, after having been pulled along here and there by the retreating Americans, Quezon has vanished. His health, never too strong, may have broken under the strain brought on by his enforced retreat with the Americans and he may have died at Iloilo on March 17 as the radio reports. Or it is very possible that when MacArthur and Sayre prepared to abandon the Philippines and seek safety abroad, they sought to take Quezon along with them to preclude the possibility of his rallying the Philippine nation to cooperate with Japan. Of course a patriot like Quezon would resist being handled in such an ignoble fashion, and it is therefore possible, as bruited about freely in the Philippines, that his American captors have quietly disposed of him to obstruct Filipino-Japanese cooperation. Or again it is not impossible, although unlikely, that Quezon still lives somewhere a broken and helpless refugee.

In any case, Manuel Quezon has been made a martyr to the cause of Philippine independence. If he had been a citizen of a first rate Power, his unquestioned political genius would have placed him among the four or five greatest statesmen of the contemporary world. As it was, he will rank with Jose Rizal and Aguinaldo as one of the outstanding heroes of his race It is a pity that the dictates of American imperial policy doomed him to a martyr's fate. But his pitiable end will not deprive him of the honor and glory that are his due nor will his fate prevent the attainment of his lifelong dream—an independent Philippines divorced from American control and working proudly as a free Asiatic nation side by side in cooperation with other free Asiatic nations.

A Year Ago Today

March 27, 1941

From the Files of The Japan Times & Advertiser

Reaffirmation of Japanese faith in the Axis Alliance was expressed in a message to the German nation issued by Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka, a Domei dispatch from Berlin reported. As the Japanese statesman stepped from the train, he was greeted by Reich Foreign Minister Colonel Joachim von Ribbentrop; Dr. Dino Alfieri, Italian Ambassador; Lieutenant-General Hiroshi Oshima, Japanese Ambassador, and the diplomatic representatives of Rumania, Hungaria, Jugoslavia, Bulgaria and Slovakia.

In a prophetic interview Koichiro Ishihara, founder of the Ishihara Industrial Company, which has heavy interests in South Seas trade declared that if Britain concentrates its fleet at Singapore, it will meet with a disastrous fate similar to that of the Russian Baltic Fleet during the Russo-Japanese War. Despite various speculations, he said that Singapore is comparatively weak. Moreover, there are insufficient facilities for shipping and few dockyards and iron manufacturing factories.

In Washington, President Roosevelt signed the $7,000,000,000 bill to finance the "Aid-to-Democracies" program, the largest fund ever appropriated by Congress at one time.

Japanese Forces in Kiangsi Province, following completion of a series of mopping-up operations around Shangkao in the central part of the Province, again started action and at present are converging on an unnamed town. Army units were also giving chase to the Chinese troops fleeing toward an undisclosed town.

The Climate of Australia

Nearly two-fifths of Australia—1,149,320 square miles—lies within the tropics. The remainder—1,825,261 square miles—is within the temperate zone. Australia has a climate on the whole more temperate, latitude for latitude, than that of other continents. Over the greater part of that portion within the temperate zone, the climate resembles that of California, Southern France, or Italy. But so extensive is the climate range that during winter the visitor can ski or toboggan on the slopes of the Australian Alps and travel northward a few hours by air to enjoy surf-bathing at the coastal resorts of northern New South Wales and Queensland.

JAPAN YESTERDAY AND TODAY

The Japanese Taste

By SANTARO
Of Japan Times and Advertiser Staff

Part III

Anything worth doing at all, says a Western proverb, is worth doing well. But how many men will act upon it always? Men are generally either too lazy or have not the gift or what we call taste for doing things in a thorough manner. It is the first tenet of Japanese Taste that there is in doing anything, even in lifting chopsticks or driving a nail, a perfect way, and that men of true taste will not be content till they have found it. But as perfection is something unattainable this side of heaven, it is a lifelong pursuit which keeps men of taste eternally interested, busy seeking the ideal and never bored with life.

To follow any pursuit for which one has a predilection, trying to find the best way of doing it, may in its earlier stage be called a pastime—a colorless avocation which may be given up at any time—but as one advances in its pursuit, one gathers momentum, so to speak, going deeper and deeper into it, lured by its growing enchantment, till it becomes a "hobby" which one will find hard to forsake, though one has one's regular occupation by which one earns a living. In a still more advanced stage this hobby becomes his regular and all-absorbing vocation. Now he lives in it as well as on it. It is his means of life in both senses of the term, for without it his life becomes a void, meaningless, not worth living. Such a stage in the progress of a taste is called Sanmai (Sanscrit, "Samadhi"), which means a state of contemplation or ecstatic absorption in the law of the lotus. It is no longer a mere worldly pursuit, it is a cult, nay, more than a cult. It strongly savors of a religion. For the mentality of the devotee at this advanced stage may best be expressed by Paul's famous words: "I count all things but loss for the excellence of this knowledge—I count them but dung that I may win this knowledge."

'Sanmai'

This is, to use another expressive phrase, sheer "Doraku" (devotion to a sacred cause, or wasteful prodigality, according to the subjective or objective view taken of it). It is not every person who may reach the goal or persevere to the end, for many will fall by the way either through poverty or faintheartedness, but one thing is pretty certain that they shall not enjoy worldly success or material riches which should be as "dung" in their eyes as long as they may win perfection of knowledge in their cult or as long as they know they are on the road to it. Therefore nothing can be more abhorrent to materialistic people than the word "Do-raku" or "San-mai," which in their dictionary is a synonym for the extravagance of the prodigal son addicted to drinking or philandering after courtezans, playing ducks and drakes with his patrimony.

This trait of making a cult of one's favorite pursuit, of becoming absorbed in it heart and soul, has a large part in the make-up of the Japanese character. It is what we may call Shumisei or taste. There are varying degrees of it, of course, according to the temper and constitution of individual devotees: some being only mildly affected, that is, to the extent of a hobby, and so harmless both to themselves and to others; but some far gone in the affection in which case the patients will not lie satisfied until or unless they have entered into the realm of Sanmai. Perhaps the best and the safest variety is that of a "mildly conscientious devotion to a cause," especially when that cause happens to be an approved or honorable vocation or profession, not incompatible with social rank and station.

The Way of Japan

The character "Do" in "Do-raku" means "the spirit," or "the soul" "quintessence," "the way," "the truth," so it is often used in the sense of "religion" as in Shin-do (or Shinto, as Shintoists prefer to pronounce the same characters). In the elementary stage of any craft or art, its votary is concerned merely with the acquisition of its technical skill, as it relates to the dexterity of the hand or the arm; but in its higher stage his first concern is to grasp the spirit or the soul of it, as a preliminary to entering into the sanctum of "Do." This is somewhat redundantly expressed by Edward Dillon in his "The Arts of Japan" as follows:

"It is only when the artist has attained to complete mastery of his craft, when his hand works freely and surely directly to the call of the artistic consciousness—some would say of the soul—without any laborious direction being given to the individual stroke, that the craftsman can claim to the title of master. Then, not till then—can he, in the estimation of a cultured Japanese, give full expression to his genius. This conception governs the whole training not only of the painter, but of the craftsman generally. It is an idea that is intimately mixed up in the native mind with certain esoteric teachings of the Buddhist religion, especially with those of the Zen sect."

All this elaborate elucidation of that "subliminal" nature of the master's craft, involving the unconscious working of hand and brain at the same time, is expressed in Japanese by the single phrase "Do ni iru" (entering the Do, or grasping the soul of it). It is exemplied in numberless ways. For instance, in the study of a language, say Japanese, the first stage is occupied with the learning of kotoba, (words) which enable one to understand the bare meaning of the words spoken or read, but in the advanced stage the student must occupy himself with the kokoro (heart) of the language, which is none other than the spirit of Japan. In the latter stage the study of Japanese is no longer a matter of practical utility in daily life of this country; it becomes a cult, a means of culture, or the study of the "Way of Japan"—Nippon-Do.

Art of Sword

In Kendo, or Japanese swordsmanship the neophyte is chiefly occupied with learning how to wield the weapon in defending himself and attacking the adversary, but in a far advanced stage the devotee—now a master—will make it his first aim to regulate the mind which is "the dictator of the swordsman's technical skill." In other words, the swordsman is now concerned with the ethics of the ideal swordsman whose highest principles must include the doctrine of "ho-ken"—keeping the sword in the scabbard—as well as "killing," when killing is called for, "the unrighteous in vindication of the right." When brought to this height it is no longer Kendo; it is Kendo whose doctrines do not disagree with the teachings of the saint or Buddhism. Every craft or art at its best is the expression of the man's heart identified with the soul of that craft or art.

Nearly all the crafts and arts that one may imagine in this country have been elevated into the lofty realm of "Do." Thus we have Bushi-do Bu-do (military arts), Ju-do, Kyu-do (archery), Cha-do (tea cult), Ka-do (flower arrangement), Sho-do (calligraphy), Sumo-do (wrestling), Ki-do (chess), etc., almost ad infinitum. The inauguration of "Do" in each case was invariably linked with a great master or masters thereof, as in the case of Rikyu in Chanoyu, Basho in Haikai, Miyamoto Musashi in Kendo, Masamune in Token-do (swordsmith's art), etc., who had reached the highest attainable plane in their respective arts and thereby left codes of moral and technical conduct, or traditions of such, for the inculcation of the best principles of their arts to posterity. Similar examples may be found in countries other than Japan. Saint Francis of Assisi may be said to have founded the cult (Do) of mendicancy, Luther that of "free will" and "justification by faith"; Izaak Walton "A complete angler's Do," Nightingale that of nursing; Thoreau that of simple, natural living, etc. But it is a fact noted alike by foreigners and Japanese that in no other country, or among no other race or nationality is the tendency more marked than among the children of Nippon to make or try to make a "Do" of any craft or occupation for which they have the least predilection, that is, to be deeply and devoutly immersed in their favorite pursuit till they feel they have found the true Way of it.

(To Be Continued)

THAILAND SEES GREAT PROGRESS IN TEN YEARS AS MODERN STATE

Main Efforts of Government Directed Toward Advance Of People's Economic Life, Health, Education

By LILY ABEGG

Part I

XXth Century

Thailand is one of the countries where old fashioned and modern organizations and customs continue to exist side-by-side. The last decade seems to have been the period of greatest progress. It began with the revolt of 1932, which turned the absolute into a constitutional monarchy. The change of the constitution at that time took place comparatively smoothly and without bloodshed; it had more the character of a reform than that of a revolution.

The prestige and popularity of the royal house, which was then robbed of its absolute prerogatives, were in no way diminished by the reform. This was especially apparent three years ago when the King, who is only 15 and is being educated in Switzerland, came on a visit to Bangkok. The entire population turned out to greet their young ruler. As the King has not yet reached his majority he is now represented by the Prince Regent.

Economic Advance Directed

As a result of the overthrow, younger and more energetic men took over leading positions, men who till then had had scant chance of participating in the government. Under the absolute monarchy all important positions were occupied almost exclusively by princes and members of the royal house, while the educated upper class had but little influence The reform at the time was instigated mainly by the army, and the present Government is consequently formed preponderantly by officers. One can say that new Thailand is led by the military. The main efforts of the Government during the last few years have been directed toward the country's economic advance and the raising of a healthy and capable youth.

Thailand economically is in a rather difficult position, being still too dependent on other nations. In former times too little was done for the development of the country, and it cannot be expected that this loss should be made up in a few years. Almost as large as Japan (without Taiwan and Chosen) and larger than Italy, Thailand has only 14,000,000 inhabitants. While most countries in Asia are overpopulated, Thailand is the only one that is under populated. Doubtless many more millions of people could live there.

Famines Unknown

The main exports are rice and wood, also tin and rubber which are produced in the south of the country on the Malay Peninsula. The export of rice could no doubt be multiplied by the reclamation of large wastelands. In many districts where only one crop a year is harvested, two crops could be harvested if the irrigation system were improved, so that the rice could also grow during the dry season. Up till now the people saw no necessity for a more intensive cultivation, as they had always enough to live on. Famines such as devastate China and India are practically unknown.

The country needs larger exports in order to acquire the necessary means for building up industry. In Thailand there is even less industry than, for example, in China. Experience has shown that countries without industry can hardly maintain themselves in the struggle for existence, since industry is the basis of defense. It is impossible to raise a formidable army if every piece of equipment, from leather-straps to cannons, must be imported from abroad.

What Thailand needs and what the present Government is now trying to launch, is a general boom, as all domains of economic life—industry, commerce, trade, and agriculture—are so closely interwoven that one requires the flourishing of the other to exist healthily.

Lack of Interest

To the industrial backwardness must be added another weakness; the lack of interest, one can almost say the distaste of the Thai for commerce. The Thai really only have two professions—they are either rice farmers or officials. (We need not mention here the more primitive tribes, living in Thailand yet not belonging to the Thai race, as they form only an uninfluential minority.) There is little left of the traditional craft such as silver and lacquer work or weaving.

Commerce as well as crafts were until recently exclusively in the hands of Chinese, Indians, and other foreigners. The Chinese, however, had a definite preponderance.

Of a total population of 14,000,000, there are 2,000,000 Chinese Considering their proverbial diligence and business ability, one can readily imagine the influence the Chinese exercise in Thailand. Since economic power may easily entail political influence, the main effort of the Government is directed toward recapturing economic key-positions for the Thai. Consequently very strict measures have been taken against Chinese immigration, which had assumed extraordinary proportions during the last 15 years."

Cooperation With Japan

The attempts of the Government to regain the economic lead for the Thai have encountered many difficulties. First there are inhibitions of a psychological nature, innate in the Thai; secondly, the Chinese and other foreigners do not allow themselves to be easily supplanted. One reason that the Chinese regard the Government's efforts at independence with suspicion is that lately the Thai have been trying for a closer economic cooperation with Japan.

Realizing that the economics of a country are dependent on the people the Thai Government has directed its main attention during the last few years toward the education of youth. I believe that the successful reorganization of education is the greatest achievement of the Government since the revolt of 1932. When one sees the numerous new schools and the present-day youth of Thailand, one gathers the impression that this people has a promising future.

I have traveled a great deal in China, where, for the last 20 years new plans for the "final" abolishment of illiteracy have been announced over and over again. Although some improvement can be seen, I have found that a part of these "final" plans is still on paper. In Thailand this is not the case. Today all children, except those of primitive tribes living in distant jungles, go to elementary schools.

Struggle Against Illiteracy

One should insert here that the Thai, though originating from the territory of present-day China, and with a language of purely Chinese origin, do not use the difficult Chinese characters; instead they have a phonetic system of writing, similar to the Indian and Malayan. Without doubt this fact simplifies the struggle against illiteracy. In fact, the proximity of Indian and Chinese influence is one of the characteristics of Thailand. Even the outward appearance of the Thai race reveals that it must have intermixed considerably with Indians, Cambodians, and Malays. A large proportion of the Thai race is today much darker than their ancestors, who were a purely Mongoloid tribe when they emigrated from China to the territory of present-day Thailand.

(To Be Concluded)

Of Things Japanese

CHARM OF SAKURA BLOSSOM

By MOCK JOYA

Cherry trees are found in many other countries, but not Sakura. Sakura is peculiar and indigenous to Japan. The magnificent Sakura blossom represents the spirit of Japan.

Sakura is commonly called cherry, but that is very misleading, because it is so different from what is known as cherry in other countries, though, of course, of the same species. Cherry in other countries is either Prunus cerasus or Prunus avium. These varieties are cultivated for the fruit. The flowers are worthless, being tiny and white. Western people, too, have realized the peculiar beauty of Sakura and began to use the term "flowering cherry" to indicate Japanese Sakura. But after all, Sakura should not be called by any other name but its own.

In Yamagata and other northern districts. Prunus avium has recently been planted for marketing the fruit. This fruit is commonly called "Oto" after the Chinese "Yingtao." But the Chinese Yingtao is a bush tree of quite a different species, although it somewhat resembles the western cherry. This name is wrongly given.

Not only are the people of Japan proud of the gorgeously beautiful Sakura blossom, but also the country is rich in varieties of Sakura. There are said to be more than 200 known varieties existing in the country. In Tokyo district the earliest variety has just begun to bloom and the late blossoms will come toward the end of April. Then the blossoms come in all shades of white and pink, while some are single-petalled and others multi-petalled. Some have leaves before blossoms and others have leaves only after the flowers are gone.

Higan-zakura, yama-zakura, shidare-zakura, yoshino, somei-yoshino, yaye-zakura, and kan-zakura are some of the well known kinds. In Oshima Island there is a variety that grows very big.

Sakura wood is very valuable and is used for making furniture and other things. Brochin, a cough medicine, is made of Sakura bark.

CONTEMPORARY JAPAN

March Issue Features Articles of Varied Interest

The March, 1942, issue of Contemporary Japan continues adequately to meet the needs of the English-reading public for authoritative interpretations of the current scene and of the historical background of Japan. As usual the number comprises articles written by the foremost journalists and scholars of the nation.

Heading the list this month is an original interpretation of the relations between Latin-American and the United States written by a former official of the Japanese Foreign Office who prefers to write under the pen name of Hideo Miyashita. Presenting a view not commonly found in orthodox treatments of Pan-American problems, this expert points out the striking analogy in the fundamental attitudes of Japan and of the Latin-American countries toward the United States. "Common Cause between Japan and Latin-America" is therefore an article which should command the greatest interest of students of American affairs, although it may not be greeted with much welcome in some quarters.

Matter-of-Fact Reporting

Ryosuke Watase, political editor of the Tokyo Nichi Nichi Shimbun and veteran correspondent, contributes an article entitled "War Echo in the Diet." This is a straight matter-of-fact reporting of the proceedings of the Imperial Diet relative to the current war during the course of its 79th regular session. Most of the article is taken up with a clear, balanced, and detailed analysis of the important addresses made before the Diet or before its committees. Premier Hideki Tojo's address at the opening of the session and his address before the budget committee of the House of Representatives on January 23 receive particular attention as setting forth the basic plans of Japan with respect to the conduct of the war. The address of President Teiichi Suzuki of the Planning Board elaborating on the principles laid down by the Premier and the address of Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo reporting on the state of foreign relations also are dealt with in considerable detail.

"The Begging Bowl of the 'Democracies'" is a masterly commentary from the pen of Tomin Suzuki dealing with the general world situation resulting from the progress of the war in East Asia. The author, who is an editorial writer and till recently foreign editor of the Yomiuri Shimbun, is a recognized authority on foreign affairs. As a European correspondent of the Osaka Asahi Shimbun, he acquired much experience abroad. He is also the author of the book "Nazis no Kuni o Miru" (Observations on Nazi Germany).

A substantial article on "Japan's Wartime Finances" by Kenzo Oshima furnishes a detailed comparison of the financial condition of Japan with those of other major countries. Citing ample figures and statistics, the article is an unusually frank and revealing description of the problems of financing a nation in wartime and sheds much welcome light on the surprising financial strength of Japan. The author is a managing director of the Sumitomo Bank and the author of numerous books on international exchange. He is known abroad as one of the Japanese delegates to the Yosemite Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations in 1936.

An article replete with unusual local color and heretofore little known information is the one on "Aguinaldo's Independence Army" by Ki Kimura. The author, formerly a professor at Rikkyo University and now associated with the Tokyo Nichi Nichi Shimbun, reveals materials of great historical significance in recounting reminiscences of the part which certain Japanese individuals played in the independence movement in the Philippines at the turn of the present century. The article helps to explain in large measure the present attitude of Aguinaldo and some of the other veteran Filipino leaders toward the present program of Japan in the Philippines.

Unique System of Inkyo

Baron Shigeto Hozumi, LL.D., member of the Imperial Academy, professor in the Law Department of the Imperial University, and author of numerous books on jurisprudence, is responsible for a most interesting article on "The Japanese System of Inkyo or Retirement." The noted authority explains simply and clearly both the social background and the legal conditions surrounding this unique Japanese practice which is based on the institutional position of the head of the family in the Japanese social organization.

A historical review of the development of the Japanese Navy, particularly timely because of the attention which it is drawing to itself in the present war, is contributed by Hikota Hirose, retired captain of the Imperial Navy and managing director of the Yushukai (Institute of Naval Reserve Officers). The author is a recognized authority on torpedo warfare and also a writer of note.

Seiichi Iwao, professor of the history of the South Seas at the Taihoku Imperial University, Taiwan, continues with the third installment of his account of "Early Japanese Settlers in the Philippines." Quoting a wealth of documentary material, this article is one of great scholarly value.

In addition to these special articles, the magazine also presents the usual features such as the "March of Events" giving a balanced commentary on the month's happenings, translations of extracts from the leading Japanese-language periodicals, book reviews, a comprehensive calendar of current events, and a useful collection of documentary material including the official texts of important speeches and statements.—(K.K.)

Synopsis of

CONTEMPORARY JAPANESE LITERATURE

TAJO BUSSHIN

(Passionate Heart, Pious Heart)
1922—23

By TON SATOMI

Part I

A novel divided into two parts, this work is made up of 20 chapters bearing the following headings: "Prologue," "Inquiring After the Sick," "The Night of the First Snowfall," "Backstage," "The Hoodlum," "The House of the Mistress," "The Adventuress," "Rain of Pebbles," "A Lone Journey," "The Betrayer," "In the Closet," "Rumour," "Temple of Acala," "Sleepless Night," "The Courtroom," "Away from the City," "Abstinence from Tea and Salt," "Furigana,"* "The Cicada," and "Fading Stars at Dawn."

The prologue is divided into two sections, the one entitled "Morning" and the other "Night," comprising a highly lyrical description of the thoughts of love, of boyhood and of youth respectively. The succeeding chapters, or the text itself, are love scrolls and pictures of dissipation spread out, as it were, in the milieu of the hero, Nobuyuki Fujishiro, who is already approaching manhood. Though a counselor at law by profession, the truth is that the fortune he inherited from his father made it unnecessary for him to worry about problems of food and clothing. He is leading a dissolute life in order that he might realize magokoro—or the true heart—in which he sincerely believes, and a perfect love imbued with this doctrine. And it is this kind of love, which he experiences with a number of women, together with the love affairs of people who inhabit his environment, that takes up the greater part of the tale. We shall now attempt to unroll these scrolls in their regular sequence.

Attracted by Attitude

The actor Takijuro Hagiwara, in going to inquire after the condition of O-mon, the mistress of the tea-house Yoshino, with whom he had long been on familiar terms, persuaded the writer Miyoshi to go along with him; and as O-mon's sister-in-law O-sumi was desirous of seeing Nobuyuki, he also induced the latter to accompany him. Nobuyuki had once fainted in a theater, subsequently learning that O-mon had done him a great kindness at the time. O-mon was attracted by his guileless attitude, and though Nobuyuki was not averse to her, he was rather more friendly disposed toward O-sumi; and soon afterward the two became deeply attached to each other.

Nobuyuki, however, found out that O-sumi was at the same time the beloved mistress of Kingoro Kuboi, his father Shinsaku's lifelong enemy. Resenting her infidelity in concealing this from him, he gave himself up to reckless drinking, in addition to which he became interested in Mitsue, the proprietress of the Black Cat Cafe. He did not, of course, know that Mitsue was the sweetheart of his friend Miyoshi. That night he called at O-sumi's in a drunken state and had a hemorrhage.

Concerned about the cancer of the stomach of which he was a victim, he was attacked thereafter by forebodings of death and came to reflect, in a spirit of self-scrutiny, upon his way of life. Yet he could not, after all, be led into amending his doctrine of magokoro—that of trying to realize, to the very end, the desires which rose from his inmost heart. He continued, as ever, to live the kind of life which, in the eyes of others, seemed naturally enough to be that of the libertine.

On the other hand, he also had an affair with Suzue, a younger sister of Takijuro, who was now a notorious "bad girl" of Yokohama. A youth called Furetsu Nishiyama, a member of her gang, making capital of their past relations, came to blackmail him. Nobuyuki, however, reproached him for the foulness of it, and the young man, struck by the sheer sincerity of his attitude, regretted his act and burst into tears.

Gives Up Trip

Until now Nobuyuki had, for no particular reason, been attached to the life of Tokyo, and when the first scent of budding trees heralded the coming of spring he departed on a journey by way of inquiring after the condition of the geisha Satoyakko, who was then ill in Osaka, and with whom he had formerly made a promise in Kyoto to see each other when the time came for either of them to die. But at the very first inn that he lodged in, he happened to meet Osumi in Kuboi's company. In order definitely to settle the relationship between himself and the two people, he approached Kuboi about the matter, but was, instead, chagrined at his own infirmity upon matching his wits with the hardened spirit of the man. His attitude on this occasion was precisely the opposite of that which he had taken with respect to Furetsu. He promptly gave up the trip and returned to Tokyo.

His relations with O-sumi appeared to have been dropped, and after the lapse of two or three days following his return to Tokyo he received a letter from Miyoshi. In this letter Miyoshi confessed that he had peculated the funds of the magazine which he had been publishing with the capital furnished for the most part by Nobuyuki; that as the result at a jest he and Mitsue played on Takijuro the two had grown rather to feel a sense of jealousy and attachment to each other; that he had withdrawn an additional thousand yen from the bank with the check handed to him by Nobuyuki's wife, on which the amount had not been filled in, and run off with Mitsue to the Kansai district; and that he wished to apologize for this act of abscondence.

This had come about when Miyoshi, bored by his humdrum relations with Mitsue, tried to savour a strong stimulus by taking advantage of the request made to him by Takijuro—who knew nothing of his affair with Mitsue—to act as a go-between for him and the woman, and attempting to make the two

(Continued on Page 4)

EVENING EDITION

Japan Times & Advertiser

Incorporating
The JAPAN CHRONICLE and The JAPAN MAIL

EVENING EDITION

No. 15,438 (THE 17th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1942 昭和十五年十二月二十七日第三種郵便物認可 Price 8 Sen

WAR PARTICIPATION OPPOSED BY GANDHI IN REPLY TO CRIPPS

Accepts Invitation to Conference but Makes Clear Stand On Joining Conflict

BIG OBSTACLE NOW SEEN

British Crime Against India Not Forgotten—Envoy Facing Great Difficulties

Special to the Yomiuri

STOCKHOLM, March 26.—Sir Stafford Cripps, Lord Privy Seal, met newspapermen yesterday at New Delhi after conferring with various Indian leaders and announced that Mahatma Gandhi has accepted his invitation for a conference.

At the same time, Sir Stafford made public the content of Gandhi's reply to his invitation, which was to the following effect:

"I accept your invitation but I wish to say that you should be warned that under whatever circumstances, I am absolutely against any condition that will bring India and the Indians into the war. If you recognize this conviction of mine, I will gladly meet you."

Vis-a-vis this statement, observers point out that although he accepted the invitation extended by Sir Stafford, Ghandi clearly expressed his absolute opposition to the mobilization of the Indians for a war against the Axis Powers and has thus set a great obstacle against the materialization of Mr. Cripps' intrigue.

Sir Stafford did not comment on Gandhi's reply in any way but it is reported the expression of the special envoy to India clearly showed dissatisfaction and worry.

The firm conviction of Gandhi that "no crime on earth could be compared to that which Britain committed against India" has not at all changed with the visit of the Lord Privy Seal. The British operation for pacifying India will commence in earnest, but under the circumstances, the mission of Sir Stafford is already facing great difficulty.

Gandhi to See Cripps

Domei

BERNE, March 26.—Mahatma Mohandas K. Gandhi today left Wardha for New Delhi to confer with Sir Stafford Cripps, British Lord Privy Seal, who is now visiting India to consult with Indian leaders, according to dispatches from New Delhi.

Seen Defense Plot

Informed circles in Buenos Aires have declared that the Cripps mission to India is not simply for appeasement of the restless British colony but really a "plot to make India the next line of defence for the British Isles," the Asahi reported Wednesday from the Argentine capital.

By snaring India with nominal dominion status, Britain hopes to forestall such independence movements as that which occurred in Burma and stifle opposition against "scorched earth tactics in event such methods become necessary, the same circles asserted.

Meanwhile, reliable information reaching Buenos Aires from London disclosed that Sir Stafford's job is to inveigle the various princes and political organization in India into promising material aid for the defense of India or, failing this, to learn how much cooperation with British forces could be expected aside from military assistance, the Asahi said. In either event, it was said, British hopes to preclude the possibility of anti-British uprisings by obtaining promises of cooperation, if not military aid.

Doubt was expressed in Buenos Aires circles as to the success of Cripps' mission in view of the inherent Indian sentiment against Britain and the fact that the Indians never will stand idle if British forces resort to "scorched earth" tactics as they did in Burma.

Dagger at India's Throat

The successful landing of the Imperial Forces on the Andaman Islands, in the Bay of Bengal, was announced at a time when the visit of Sir Stafford Cripps, Lord Privy Seal, to India was attracting the attention of the whole world and the capture of these islands is like a dagger pricking the throat of India.

Below is an explanation of the strategical significance of this latest success of the Japanese Forces as given by Rear-Admiral Kunishige Taketomi in an interview with the Asahi on Thursday.

"The East Indies, stretching for a distance of 4,000 miles from Sumatra in the West to New Guinea in the East, may be termed the central fort in a castle, or the head office in business.

"The Andaman Islands form the outer fort, or the branch office. The whole of the East Indies is now under the control of the Japanese Forces, and Japanese submarines and warplanes are masters of the Indonesian seas.

"Including the fortress of Shonan, the mastery of the Indian and Southwestern Pacific Oceans has given the Japanese a huge and impregnable fortress stretching for thousands of miles.

"With the capture of the Andaman Islands in the Indian Ocean, which form the outer fort, contact between India and England will be completely cut off and the agricultural products resulting from the labor of the 300,-

(Continued on Page 2)

Spiritual Reunion With Dear Ones

Thousands of war-orphans from all over the Empire are now present in the capital to attend the two-day observances at the Yasukuni Shrine on March 28 and 29, when they will be given the opportunity of spiritually communing with their loved ones who offered their lives to the national cause.

EFFORTS OF BRITAIN IN INDIA SEEN FUTILE

Neither Threats Nor Coercion Will Influence People to Join Warfare

IMPORTANCE IS GROWING

Past Deceptions and Ill-Treatment Well Remembered—Antagonism Rising

Neither General Sir Archibald P. Wavell's threats of force nor the appeasement attempts by Sir Stafford Cripps, Lord Privy Seal and special envoy to India, are influential enough to induce India to side with the British in the present war, the Miyako today declared in its special article titled "India at the Cross-Roads," reports Domei.

The journal pointed out that the position of India has never been brought into the limelight so spectacularly as in the present war.

Quoting recent foreign dispatches, the paper stated that Britain apparently is determined to defend India even at the sacrifice of Australia, enumerating the following three cardinal reasons for the great importance attached to the fate of India by Britain.

1. The mounting importance of India as a source of important resources, both military and material.

2. The importance of India as a cardinal base for British military operations.

3. The increasing possibility of India emerging as an important market for British goods.

In this connection, the paper declared that the attitude of India has a vital bearing on the fate of Britain and is an essential factor, which may decide the outcome of the war between the Axis Powers and the Democracies.

The Miyako expressed doubt whether India, with 350,000,000 people, will willingly accept the British proposal to extend positive aid to Britain in view of the fact that India was deceived by Britain's false promise of independence at the time of the World War I, when 1,000,000 Indian soldiers fought for Britain and sustained 900,000 casualities.

Indian soldiers, the journal believes, whose colleagues were killed in Singapore, Hongkong and Rangoon while acting as shields for the British forces in the course of the present war no longer will prove loyal to the British Empire. On the other hand, it added, the Indians are likely to start a fight for independence from the British yoke at any time.

Referring to the rising antagonism of the Indian soldiers and people against Britain despite the courting of India by Britain, the Miyako concluded that the abundant human resources of India may prove a threat and nuisance to Britain sooner or later.

BURMESE ARMY CHEERED

First Review Held by Volunteers in Rangoon

Burmese patriotism soared high as the first Burmese Independent Volunteer Army, which was formed simultaneously with the Japanese advance into Burma, held its initial review at 1 p.m., March 25, on the grounds of the Burma Athletic Association, the Nichi Nichi reported from Rangoon, reports Domei.

Rousing cheers hailed the young Burmese Army as it marched by in review before thousands of Burmese citizens who had gathered at the grounds to see their own army, instead of the British, Indian and American soldiers, the report said.

Japanese-British Talks On Diplomat Exchange Progressing Steadily

Domei

BERNE, March 26.—Negotiations for the transfer of the diplomatic envoys of Great Britain and Japan are progressing steadily. Kidston Richard Law, British Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs, revealed today in answer to an interpellation in the House of Commons, according to a London report received here. The actual transfer will be effected at the port of Lourenzo Marques in the Portuguese territory of Mozambique, in South Africa, Mr. Law disclosed, adding that the British Government now is conferring on the matter with the Dominions and the various Allied Governments. Referring to British nationals in Shanghai, Undersecretary of State Law revealed that the Britishers residing there positively are not being ill-treated. Arrangements have been completed for a relief fund for British nationals in Shanghai to be administered through the good offices of Switzerland, he said.

ASIATIC TRADE RELATIONS ARE DISCUSSED AT PEKING

Delegates From Inner Mongolia, China, and Manchoukuo Attend Conference

Domei

PEKING, March 26.—Ways and means of promoting trade among North and Central China, Manchoukuo and Inner Mongolia are being discussed at a three-day conference which opened here today with representatives from Manchoukuo, Inner Mongolia and North and Central China liaision offices of the China Affairs Board in attendance.

One of the chief problems being discussed is how to increase shipments of wheat and other cereals, cotton yarn, textiles and paper, from Central to North China.

Another is the problem of increasing trade between South and North China via Central China.

Farm Mission to Arabia

Domei

LISBON, March 26.—For the purpose of conducting laboratorial experiments for possible future development and opening of the sandy deserts of Arabia to agriculture and mining, the United States State Department shortly will dispatch an agricultural mission to Saudi Arabia, according to a Washington report received here today.

BRITAIN SEEN FACING STUPENDOUS DEFICIT

Parliament Examining Next Year's Budget Finds Exchequer Short £5,000,000 Daily

WAR COSTS SEEN RISING

Deficit Claimed Greatest Ever Witnessed in History of British Empire

Asahi Service

ROME, March 26.—The British Parliament is now examining the supplementary budget for the present fiscal year ending March 31 amounting to £250,000,000 and the supplementary budget for the next fiscal year beginning April 1 amounting to £1,000,000,000.

The total budget for the present fiscal year amounted to £4,770,000,000, and the revenue will be about £2,085,000,000 under present conditions, thus leaving a shortage of £2,680,000,000. The rate of revenue to expenditure was 36 per cent in the last fiscal year, but will be 40 per cent this year.

On February 28, the shortage of revenue to cover expenditures stood at £2,449,000,000. On the other hand, the total national savings on March 3 was £1,642,200,000, covering only 66.5 per cent of the shortage of revenue. The rest must be paid by bond issues and income other than budget revenues.

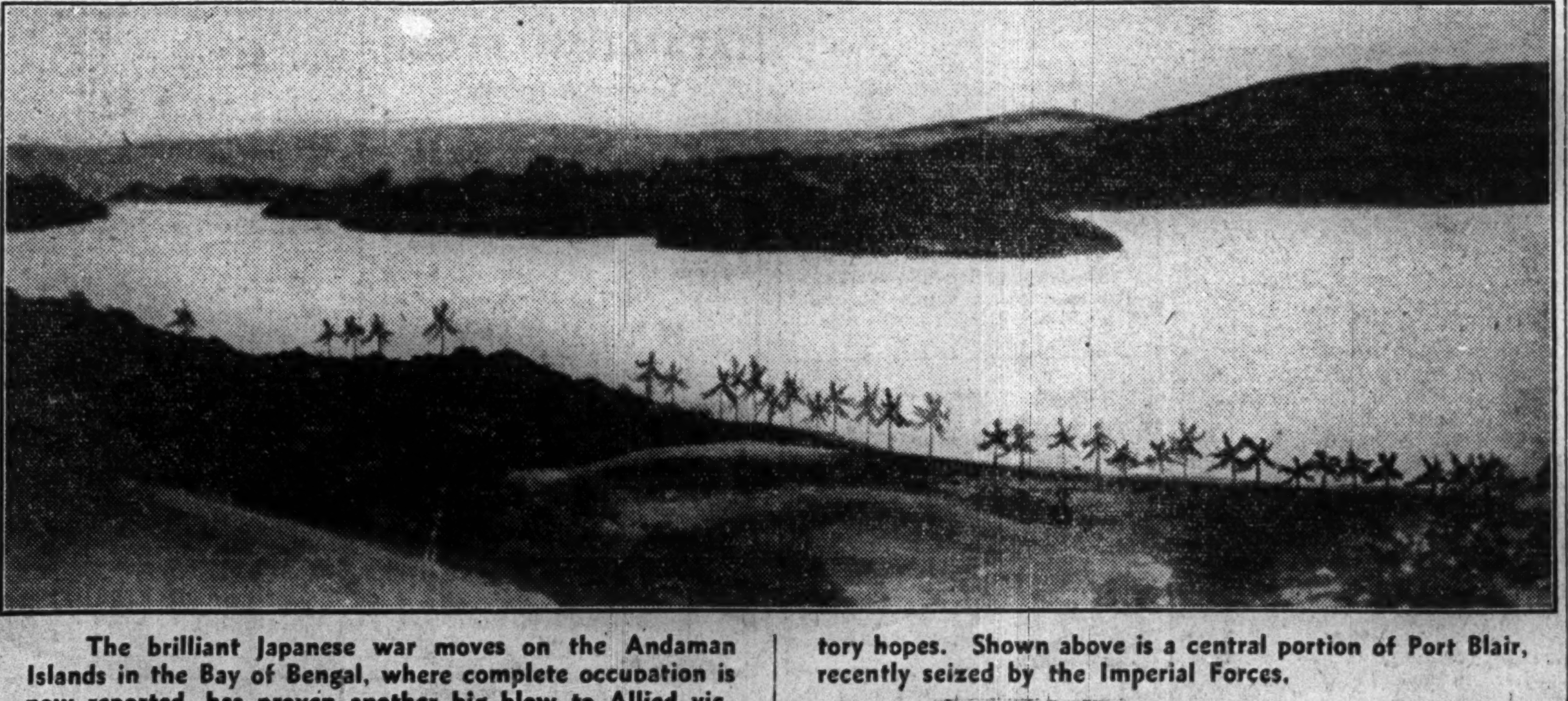
Moreover, according to the latest figures, the temporary borrowing of the British Government reached £3,400,000,000 at the end of February. That is to say the loans from the Bank of England amounted to £21,750,000, from the special accounts, £215,400,000; the issue of Treasury notes, £2,517,690,000; banks deposits in the National Treasury, £677,500,000; thus, making a total of £3,432,340,000.

In July 1940, when the German operation in northern Europe was completed and Italy joined the war, the temporary borrowing of the British Government amounted to only £1,806,000,000, but the loans have in the meanwhile advanced twofold, proving the serious danger British finance is now facing.

Furthermore, the cost of producing war materials has increased as follows since the beginning of the present war not including the amount for pur-

(Continued on Page 2)

Where Successful Landing Was Made



The brilliant Japanese war moves on the Andaman Islands in the Bay of Bengal, where complete occupation is now reported, has proven another big blow to Allied victory hopes. Shown above is a central portion of Port Blair, recently seized by the Imperial Forces.

ENVOY FOR HOLY SEE APPOINTED BY JAPAN TO BETTER RELATION

Spokesman Reads Foreign Office Announcement on Delegation of Harada to Vatican

MITANI FOR VICHY POST

Diplomatic Relations With Catholic State Termed as 'De Facto' in Form

The delegation of a special envoy of the Vatican by the Japanese Government for the promotion of friendly relations and mutual contact with the Holy See, was announced by Tomokazu Hori, Spokesman of the Board of Information, at the regular meeting of foreign correspondents, Friday, reading from an official translation of the announcement issued by the Foreign Office at 11 a.m. The announcement reads:

"With the view to rendering still closer the existing amicable relations between Japan and the Holy See, the Japanese Government has decided to delegate Minister Ken Harada, specially to the State of the City of the Vatican.

"In view of the present world situation as well as the presence in Greater East Asia of numerous adherents of the Roman Catholic faith, the sign of promoting the friendly relations and mutual contact between Japan and the Holy See hardly requires an explanation."

The departure of Ken Harada, who is at present in Vichy, will occasion a vacancy in the ambassadorial position.

Takanobu Mitani, Japanese Minister to Switzerland, will take the place of Ken Harada at Vichy, and fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Ambassador Sotomatsu Kato.

His Excellency Monsiegneur Paul Marello, Archbishop of Doclea, is the Apostolate Delegate to Japan.

In reply to questions the Spokesman indicated that the sending of Ken Harada did not signify the formal or technical opening of diplomatic relations between Japan and the Holy See "It is a kind of de facto diplomatic relationship," said Mr. Hori.

Ken Harada, who has been appointed the first Japanese delegate to the Vatican, is 50 years old. Upon graduating from the Law College, Tokyo Imperial University, in 1917, he entered the service of the Home Ministry. Later changing to the Foreign Office, he went to the League of Nations Office at Geneva, staying there from 1919 to 1938. Returning home, he worked at the Foreign Office, and in 1939 was sent to Paris as the Counselor of the Embassy. Having been stationed at Geneva for 20 years, he is fully qualified for his new post at the Vatican.

Mr. Mitani, who has been appointed Ambassador to France, was the classmate of Mr. Harada at the Tokyo Imperial University. Previously he was the Counselor of the Embassy at Paris, and in 1937, he was made the chief of the Treaty Bureau of the Foreign Office. When Yosuke Matsuoka became the Foreign Minister he was sent to Switzerland as Minister. He is a recognized authority on international treaties.

AFTER CHIANG'S TROOPS

Japanese Start Offensive in East Shantung Peninsula

Domei

WITH JAPANESE FORCES ON THE SHANTUNG FRONT, March 26.—Japanese Forces early yesterday morning launched a simultaneous offensive against approximately 30,000 Chungking Communist troops, which were still somewhat active in a steep mountainous area in the eastern section of the Shantung Peninsula, 15 kilometers northeast of Tsingtao.

His Imperial Majesty Honors Air School With Presence; War Orphans Pay Homage

His Majesty the Emperor graciously attended the 55th graduation ceremony of the Army Air Academy, Toyooka-machi, Saitama Prefecture, today.

His Imperial Majesty, attended by Chief Aide-de-camp General Shigeru Hasunuma, Imperial Household Minister Tsuneo Matsudaira, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal Marquis Koichi Kido, Grand Chamberlain Admiral Saburo Hyakutake and other officials, left the Imperial Palace at 8:55 a.m. today.

In the compounds in front of the Nijubashi, the 5,059 children of the war dead, who came to Tokyo to be spiritually united with their hero-fathers, were given the unexpected honor of being permitted to pay their respects to His Imperial Majesty.

His Imperial Majesty boarded the train at Harajuku Station at 9:15 a.m. for Musashi-takahagi. Arriving at the latter station at 11:05 a.m., His Imperial Majesty motored to the Army Air Academy.

His Majesty the Emperor attended the graduation ceremony in the afternoon, and awarded diplomas and prizes to the students. The Imperial party left the Academy at 2 p.m. for the Imperial Palace.

PROPER WAR SPIRIT LACKED BY AMERICA

Battles Too Far Away for Real Consciousness—Propaganda Lulls Defeat Worries

LABOR UNREST IS FACTOR

Faked News on War by Allies Gains Little Results Because Japan's Power Known

The wartime aspects in America show no sign of improvement due to lack of fighting spirit among the general public and their failure to realize the seriousness of their position, reported a Nichi Nichi correspondent from Buenos Aires on March 25.

The report, moreover, contains a detailed analysis of the various causes, which have led to this phenomenal dumbness of the American people as given by Arthur Krock, the famous American commentator, writing in the March 17 issue of the New York Times.

"The American people have not yet shown any of that proper feeling of tension, suspense, or fear, that any nation at war should feel," he said.

"There are many reasons for this. First, with the exception of submarine warfare, the scene of battle is far away; second, the offensive was not without favorable results; third, General Douglas MacArthur's defense of the Bataan Peninsula held out longer than expected; and fourth, the propaganda of the American Government has deluded the people into feeling that they are practically winning the war.

"But there are much more fundamental reasons why the Americans have failed to show any of that necessary spirit so essential for the successful completion of the war.

Kicking About Salary

"The first reason is labor. Labor conditions are most unsatisfactory. The people are demanding that they should be paid twice as much as usual for Sunday work. Moreover, there is dissatisfaction rife in some quarters that a bill for doubling the pay of the men in both the army and the navy when they have to fight on Sundays was not introduced in the Senate.

"The next reason is industry. Factories working under contract with the army and the navy are making colossal profits and the people are dissatisfied.

"The third reason is work. In all the various departments of the Government, there is a considerable superfluity of labor and the people are well aware of it. In the overpaid news and radio departments, for instance, three or four men are employed for work that one man can do easily.

"The fourth reason is wartime censorship. This has served to cultivate a feeling of security and ease among the people and has prevented them from realizing the true seriousness of their situation.

"News detrimental to the United States is rigidly suppressed, but good news is advertized for all that it is worth and more, even if it is quite without foundation. For instance, the American newspapers have recently

(Continued on Page 2)

GERMANY ANIMATED BY KING BORIS' VISIT

Turkey Attaches Importance to Presence of Bulgarian Ruler And Von Papen

PORTENDS REICH OFFENSIVE

Ankara Maintains Neutrality But Britain Making Intrigues

Special to the Asahi

BERLIN, March 25.—The visit of King Boris of Bulgaria to Germany and the return to Berlin of German Ambassador Colonel Franz von Papen to Turkey are regarded in Ankara as being closely related with the German spring offensive.

At present, Turkey is desiring to maintain neutrality as far as its own independence is not threatened, but various intrigues are now being made toward Turkey in view of the coming new offensive operations.

Particularly, observations made at Sofia say that the recent attempt at assassinating Ambassador von Papen, the unlawful bombing of Turkish territory by British planes, the circulation of propaganda reports by the Britons concerning the strained relations between Turkey and Bulgaria and also the frontier incident between Bulgaria and Hungary, are all British attempts to cause disturbances in the Balkans in order to turn Turkey into a battlefield so that the German forces would be divided.

The British defense line said to have been established on the Iran-Turkey frontier is for defending the Mosul oilfield. In this connection, a report from Ankara says that this defense is formed of a long line of mines, tank-traps and pill-boxes, and it is the intention of Britain to draw the Nazi forces to this line and destroy them.

Furthermore, under the Britain-Iraq agreement concluded on March 1, the British Government secured the absolute control of the entire railway lines in Iraq and also is constructing a new railway for the exclusive use of Britain from Baghdad to Basra by bringing a large number of engineers and railway workers from India.

Also it is reported that the Soviet Union is eagerly constructing a railway line from Teheran to Tabriz to complete it by the end of April.

Atmosphere Tense

With the advent of spring, the atmosphere in Germany has become considerably tense as the country stakes the rise or fall of the German race on the forthcoming major offensive, according to the Berlin correspondent of the Yomiuri head office in reporting the general conditions there.

Along the central section of the eastern front, the snow is beginning to thaw, but the activities of the mechanized units are still far from possible and preparations are now under way for the anticipated offensive to be carried out on a large scale in the spring.

Despite the hardships they experienced during the winter months, the German forces are in high spirits and are determined to crush the Soviet Army within two months.

"According to a communique issued by the German High Command on March 25," the correspondent states, "the German and Soviet forces are engaged in terrific battles on the Kerch Peninsula, Donetz Basin, east of Kharkov and on the northern front. The assaults launched by the Soviet at Kerch and the Donetz Basin ended in failure, the same announcement said, while the German forces at a front east of Kharkov and at the northern

(Continued on Page 2)

ENVOY LEAVES KUIBISHEV

Tatekawa Homeward Bound From Soviet Union

Domei

KUIBISHEV, March 26.—Lieutenant-General Yoshitsugu Tatekawa, retiring Japanese Ambassador to the Soviet Union, left here at 1 p.m. today on his return trip to Japan.

He was seen off at the station by Soviet officials and diplomatic representative of neutral countries, as well as members of the Japanese Embassy, including Funao Miyagawa, Counselor of the Japanese Embassy, Colonel Michitake Yamaoka, military attache, Commander Suteji Yamaguchi, naval attache, and others.

JAPANESE BOMBERS RAID PORT MORESBY IN 20TH AIR ATTACK

Canada Decides to Leave Australia in Lurch—Won't Send Reinforcements

OWN NEEDS STRESSED

Remnants in Sumatra Advised To Surrender by Japanese as Mop-Up Continued

Port Moresby yesterday was subjected to the 20th bombing attack by Japanese warplanes, the Nichi Nichi reported via Lisbon quoting Australian dispatches.

No Aid From Canada

Domei

VICHY, March 25.—Indicating the aid Australia can expect from the rest of the British Empire, William L. MacKenzie King, Canadian Prime Minister, declared before the House of Commons in Ottawa today that Canada cannot dispatch reinforcements to Australia, according to a Havas message received here from the Canadian capital.

Prime Minister King made it clear that the Canadian Government is confronted with its own urgent need of strengthening its air forces

Advised to Surrender

Domei

MEDAN, Sumatra, March 26.—Leaflets advising surrender were scattered today by Japanese planes over Dutch remnants encircled in the mountainous region near Koetatjiane, in northern Sumatra, who are resisting against the orders of the Dutch East Indies authorities.

Meanwhile, Japanese Forces today started mopping-up operations against Dutch remnants in the Nieuw Singkil region on the northwestern coast of Sumatra.

Peace Returns to Bali

Domei

BALI ISLAND, March 26.—The Indonesian residents here are enjoying a peaceful life following brief hostilities, with the island under the control of the Japanese Forces which landed on February 19.

The eight governors on the island, however, have been allowed to supervise administration temporarily.

The two largest towns, Den Pasar and Singaradpa, practically were untouched by the Dutch "scorched earth" tactics except for minor damage to electric services. Buses are running as usual, the highways damaged by the warfare having been repaired by Indonesian voluntary labor corps.

The 3,000 Chinese residents, who control the island's commerce, have returned to their homes and are offering material aid for construction work by the Japanese military authorities.

Cooperation Pledged

The Sultans of six provinces of Bali Island have pledged their faithfulness and full cooperation with the Japanese, and interest for Japan is mounting among the citizens of Den Pasar, the capital of Bali," report two Asahi correspondents, who visited the island by plane from Batavia via Surabaya on March 21.

"We started from Surabaya at 3:50 p.m. on March 21 and arrived at a certain airdrome in the southern part of Bali at 5,20 p.m. On top of the pillboxes built along the coast, tiny sweetpeas were blooming and some seagulls were perched on the barbed-wire entanglements. The scene eloquently told that peace had returned there after battle.

"As we got out of our plane, the natives came to us carrying a machine-gun which the enemy had left behind during their retreat. According to the account given by these people, about 500 enemy soldiers were stationed in this part when the Kanamura unit of the Japanese Forces made a surprise landing at midnight on February 19. Toward dawn, the Dutch fled from their positions like marathon runners.

"Just on the day of the Japanese occupation of the island, military administration was established in Bandoeng State. On Army Day, observed on March 10, a memorial military maneuver was held in Singaradja in the northern part of Bali, and subsequently, a reunion was held by the Japanese soldiers and the natives.

"We passed our first night in Bali in Den Pasar, which has a population of 20,000.

"In the evening, we called on the Sultan of Padang State at his official residence. He presented himself before us, bare-footed, clad in a white coat and sarong. He offered us cigarettes and even served us by striking the matches himself. He used one match for each of us notwithstanding that a small box of matches costs 30 sen in

(Continued on Page 2)

PROPER WAR SPIRIT LACKED BY AMERICA

(Continued From Page 1)

published headlines like "MacArthur Scatters Japanese Troops," or "U.S. Navy Contacts With MacArthur." Anyone reading the American papers, therefore, gains an impression that the Americans are winning the war.

"The fifth reason is the clever propaganda policy of the Government. The prolonged suppression of the news of the American debacle at Pearl Harbor being one notorious instance. If the United States Government should inform the people of the truth, I am sure that they would pull themselves together to give wholehearted support to the Government."

48-Hour Week Opposed

SHANGHAI, March 26.—Reports from reliable sources state that President Roosevelt is opposed to the 48-hour working week to replace the 40-hour week. The reasons for his objection are twofold: First, he declared that the workers must be paid extra for work done over the 40th hour, because the 40-hour week is considered the legal basis; Second, he declared that efficiency drops when too long working hours are observed, and that the best maximum result can be obtained from the present schedule.

Efforts Prove Futile

All efforts of the United States and Britain to cover up their successive defeats in the current War of Greater East Asia by distributing concocted war news are futile, principally because of the public knowledge of the superiority of the Japanese Forces, the Yomiuri declared today carrying latest information on the question which the paper obtained from its correspondents at Buenos Aires and Stockholm, respectively.

The way in which fake war news is being spread in Argentina by the United States news agencies, is generally much worse than the British method whose fame has been notorious since the last World War. There are at present in Buenos Aires about 50 representatives of various American news agencies and papers including U.P., A.P. and I.N.S., which are heatedly engaged in making Argentina believe the made-up news of the American war with Japan.

The efforts of these news distributors, though made in the quick and colorful way typical with the American newspapermen, have seldom brought the desired results on account of the men's newness in the work. Behind all these failures, however, one predominant fact prevails that the people in Argentina are now pretty well enlightened on the superb strength of Japanese arms in the current war. Thy cannot be made victims of Yankee journalism so easily, the Yomiuri correspondent believes.

Some of the latest examples of the American newspapermen's failures are given by the correspondent as follows:

(1) The citizens of Buenos Aires were lately surprised over the news that 23 Japanese warships had been sunk by the United States Navy around New Guinea. The news was in the form of an official announcement of U.S. Navy Department, dated March 18. The next day a correction of the news was made so that the number of the lost Japanese vessels should read 26 instead of 23. The people thought it was rare for the United States military authorities to announce their war achievement in such a moderate manner in their first announcement. Then they became suspicious over announcement, which was deepened by the fact that no exact location and date had been given in the alleged communique. The propaganda scheme thus ended in complete failure.

Convoy Story Squashed

(2) A few days ago the Chicago Tribune anounced that a large U.S. convoy carrying a large number of troops was on its way to Australia. The news was believed in some quarters because they thought there was some connection between the alleged dispatch of American troops and General MacArthur's leadership in the Australian defense preparations, which was reported previously. The Tribune report, however, was later cancelled by order of the U.S. naval authorities. The American Navy Department, however, much brazen-faced, thought they could not allow such a report to be published in view of the admitted fact that the country had not enough war vessels to form such a large convoy.

The British method of spreading fake news, as compared with that of the United States, is much better. Being an alert nation as a whole, the Britons very rarely reveal their hands as easily as the Americans. They are noted experts in the matter of disseminating lies. This may be seen in the expositions frequently made by the BBC radio commentators.

Since the first European War, the Yomiuri correspondent at Stockholm says, the British propaganda did much to acquire what ordinary warfare failed to attain. With much previous training, the British method of distributing concocted war news in the current war is rather elaborate and generally on a large scale, the most remarkable example being the Eden concoction recently staged in the British Parliament. He knew that the news he revealed was not based on any solid facts, but also knew that his fake revelations would contribute a great deal toward estranging the peoples in the British dominions and territories in East Asia from Japan.

Even Eden Sees Failure

This Eden fabrication about Japan's way of treating the British residents in Hongkong, as judged from scraps of information gathered at Stockholm, was introduced for at least two reasons. First, Eden was the best man to do the work because of his popularity as the most promising successor to Winston Churchill as Prime Minister. The second reason, which is rather personal, is the intention of Eden himself that his propaganda work, if proved successful, would place him above Sir Stafford Cripps who is gradually being raised higher than the former in public estimation.

The Eden attempt, however, resulted in failure even within the British Isles. The Daily Express, a leading paper in London, just after the Eden revelation, allowed Chief Maki of the London Branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank to contribute to the paper his own views on the Eden statement. This failure even in Britain, the old home of fabricated news, according to the correspondent, is due to two factors: (1) that the real strength of the Japanese Forces is being learned all over the world, and (2) that the world has so far been deceived more than enough by British propaganda.

JAPANESE PRESS COMMENTS

Friday, March 27

NICHI NICHI—Significance of Occupation of Andaman Islands
ASAHI—Capture of Andaman Group
HOCHI—Fate of Indian Ocean Sealed
YOMIURI—Rapid Development of Operations in Indian Ocean

Significance of Occupation of Andaman Islands

NICHI NICHI

Crack units of the Imperial Army and Navy at daybreak of March 23 effected a surprise landing at Port Blair in the Andaman group, important strategic islands on the Indian Ocean, and forced the defending British troops to surrender unconditionally, the Imperial Headquarters announced Thursday morning.

The domination of the islands, located 640 kilometers northwest of Malaya and 320 kilometers south of the Irrawaddy River, means the direct control of the Bay of Bengal and the extension of the power of the Imperial Forces deep into the Indian Ocean.

Already it has been announced by the Imperial Headquarters that submarines of the Imperial Navy operating in the Indian Ocean have dealt a serious blow to the enemy's sea transportation routes there. Going a step further, the Imperial Forces have now occupied a strategic base in the Indian Ocean.

We cannot speculate here what will be the next step of the Imperial Forces, who have already taken possession of the Andaman group, for the complete mastery of the sea and air over the entire Indian Ocean. The Imperial Forces, needless to say, will thoroughly destroy all military bases of the enemy which stand in the way of achieving that objective.

As a natural conclusion, as long as the enemy tries to use the whole of India as a base for anti-Japanese operations, the Imperial Forces will crush all bases there one after another until British influence is wiped out entirely from that country.

Sir Stafford Cripps, British Lord Privy Seal and special envoy to India, has desperately been trying to deceive India and the Indian people by a plan for the self Government of India "after the war." The new situation being created by the operation of the Imperial Forces in the Indian Ocean will force India to push ahead for the realization of its independence, regardless of the British intentions.

It is quite similar to the situation in Burma, where independence is about to be perfected in parallel with the advance of the Imperial Forces. Thus the occupation of the Andaman Islands has a far-reaching effect on the question of Indian independence.

Capture of Andaman Group

ASAHI

Daring activities of our submarines operating in the Indian Ocean have almost completely cut off the enemy's transportation line in that vast ocean and the sea route between India and the British Isles is about to be paralyzed.

The occupation of South Andaman Island, a key strategic point in the Indian Ocean, by crack units of the Imperial Army and Navy on March 23 after a daring forced landing, has placed the Imperial Forces in an even more advantageous position for their operations in the Indian Ocean.

Located approximately 600 kilometers southwest of Rangoon, the Andaman group is composed of three main islands, but due to its unfavorable climate and topography there is no outstanding industry worthy of mention. In view of the special value from a geo-political standpoint, Britain had made the Andaman group a connecting point between India and Shonan Island. Utilizing the coral-reefs surrounding the group, the British Government had strongly fortified the islands.

The fall of this strategic base into the hands of the Imperial Forces has sealed the fate of the Bay of Bengal, which, in turn, has increased the menace to the eastern part of India. As a consequence, uneasiness in India will be further intensified.

Fate of Indian Ocean Sealed

HOCHI

In concert with the undaunted activities of our daring submarines, successive bombing operations by the Imperial Navy's Air Force on the Andaman Islands had exposed the Indian Ocean to the possibility of a direct assault. Under such conditions, crack contingents of the Imperial Army and Navy lost no time in effecting a daring landing on Port Blair at dawn on March 23, and forced the defending British troops to surrender unconditionally.

As a relay point on the strategic route between India and Singapore, the British feverishly strengthened the defense of the Andaman Islands. The Andaman group has been known as a key strategic base in the Indian Ocean, being almost equidistant from Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Colombo.

Thus the British forces, which have been retreating successively in East Asia since the fall of Singapore, have made another retreat as the result of the occupation of the Andaman group, which in turn has completely sealed the fate not only of the Bay of Bengal but of the entire Indian Ocean.

The loss of mastery over the Indian Ocean foreshadows the collapse of the British Empire, for in reality it is an empire whose life depends almost entirely upon the Indian Ocean, as indicated in the saying that Britain should never lose India even if it has to lose Shakespeare.

This treasure house of the British Empire is in a position to free itself from the British tyranny as pointed out in the third declaration of Premier General Hideki Tojo. At this time, the swift and daring operations of the Imperial Forces from the sea are being intensified against British influence in India.

If the 360,000,000 people of India close their eyes to the actual situation and dance to the tune of the British special envoy, Sir Stafford Cripps, India will forever lose its golden opportunity to establish an India for Indians. The Indian people must keep this fact in mind.

Rapid Development of Operations in Indian Ocean

YOMIURI

The landing of the pick of the Imperial Army and Navy at Port Blair, an important British outpost in the Bay of Bengal, and the unconditional surrender of the British garrison on that island signifies that the second-stage operations of the Imperial Forces have made rapid strides for the domination of the Indian Ocean. This must have struck terror into the hearts of the British troops feverishly defending India.

Carrying out their daring activities throughout the length and breadth of the vast expanse of waters in the Indian Ocean, our submarines, as it was announced formerly by the Imperial Headquarters, sank 11 vessels totaling 81,000 tons off the coasts of Colombo, Madras and Rangoon. Not only has sea transportation between India and Australia already been intercepted completely, but communication between the British mainland and its colonies in East Asia is about to be shattered.

It will not be too much to say that world attention is now concentrated on the operations of the Imperial Forces in the Indian Ocean, which have almost completed the domination of the Southwestern Pacific Ocean. When and where will the military juncture be established between the Imperial Forces operating in the Indian Ocean and the German-Italian forces operating in Western Asia? Any development toward this new situation is the greatest concern of the entire world, which at the same time is a most serious menace to the British Empire.

Foreseeing the second-stage operation of the Imperial Forces, the British Government has established its military headquarters in Ceylon and is even reported to have detailed a portion of its Mediterranean fleet for the defense of the Indian Ocean.

Owing to the occupation of Port Blair by the Imperial Forces, however, Colombo, Calcutta, Madras and other military bases in India are now within bombing distance of the Imperial Air Force. Thus the British forces which suffered crushing defeat at the hands of the Japanese Forces in the Sea Battle off Malaya have lost again by the unconditional surrender of the strategic Andaman group.

The so-called empire route of Britain connecting Gibraltar, Malta, Suez, Colombo, Singapore and Hongkong has already lost two of its key points in East Asia—Hongkong and Singapore—since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. Moreover, due to the positive nature of the Mediterranean operations of the German and Italian navies since last winter, safe passage through Suez has been endangered. Thus, the British sea transportation between Europe and Asia has been paralyzed. The last remaining route via the Cape of Hope is about to be cut off now as the result of the advance of the Imperial Navy into the Indian Ocean.

Although the British Government is desperately trying to mobilize India in the anti-Axis fight by specially dispatching Sir Stafford Cripps, the severance of sea transportation between the British mainland and India will, needless to say, render such a plan utterly meaningless. Thus, the British Empire is now writhing in the midst of its agony.

Germany Animated By King Boris' Visit

(Continued From Page 1)

line succeeded in repulsing the Soviet Army."

Using New Invention

The news reaching Berlin to the effect that two new types of airplanes which the German air force used in the northern front played havoc with the Hurricane and other fighters supplied to the Soviet from Britain, is causing great excitement among the Berlin public.

"I have watched the tension among the German people from the very beginning of the current war," the correspondent says, "but there has never been an instance when the people displayed a more serious and determined attitude as they are manifesting now. The whole atmosphere gives me an impression that the people are staking the fate of the German race on the major spring offensive and are firmly determined to smash through to Moscow."

Continuing, the reporter says that there is naturally a shortage in some articles because the country has been at war for some time, but the people in general are satisfied with what supplies they can acquire. From April 6, further curtailment will be effected in the distribution of foodstuffs," for instance, the supply of meat will be reduced to 300 grams per week but the public is thankful that even then, it will get 50 grams more than during the first World War.

Less allocation of sugar has obliged the Japanese residents to give up sukiyaki, while, on the other hand, the people had to go without a fire for about a week as the distribution of coal was rendered impossible due to a hitch in transportation.

However, with the advent of spring, the gloomy air which hovered over Berlin during the winter is gradually being replaced by a brighter sentiment, which is clearly borne out by the fact that many people are to be seen strolling in the parks.

The Easter holiday continues for four days, but pleasure trips have been forbidden. The public, however, is of the opinion that such a prohibition from the Government would have been unnecessary for each German fully understands how vitally important this spring is to the German nation.

"The news of the occupation of the Andamans by the Japanese Forces was made known by a British announcement," the correspondent states, "but what strikes me as being extraordinary is the fact that the news is causing great excitement among German official quarters. The detailed reason for which is yet unavailable, but it is being maintained that the occupation of the island has a symbolic content as regards the construction of a New Order in the world."

The correspondent concluded his report by adding that German circles are predicting that the current visit of Sir Stafford Cripps, Lord Privy Seal, to India will in all probability end without fruition.

Social & General

The Norwegian Charge d'Affaires in Tokyo has informed the Japanese authorities to the effect that with the recent resignation of the Norwegian Honorary Consul in Dairen, the Norwegian consular business has temporarily been transferred to the care of the Swedish Honorary Consulate, at No. 3 Higashi-Koen-cho, Dairen.

Lieutenant-General Kiyoji Tominaga has been given permission by the Board of Decorations to accept and wear the First Class Order of the White Elephant bestowed upon him recently by King Ananda Mahidol of Thailand, as well as the Order of the Grand Officer of the Dragon conferred upon him recently by the French Government.

The Thai Embassy in Tokyo has announced that the Government of Thailand recently appointed Shoichi Enami as the Thai Honorary Vice-Consul in Kobe.

The Swiss Minister Camille Gorge has addressed a request to all American citizens who have not yet done so to communicate immediately with The Swiss Legation in Tokyo, 3 of 1, 3-Bancho, Kojimachi-ku, or with the Swiss Consulate in Kobe, 83 Kiyomachi, with regard to possible evacuation.

A lecture on "The Fascist Corporative State" by Professor Chikao Fujisawa is scheduled to be held at the hall of the Institute of Italian Culture, Kudan, this evening. The meeting is open to the public.

The entry lists for the Spring Lawn Tennis Tournament of the Yokohama Country and Athletic Club will be closed on Tuesday, March 31. Members wishing to participate in the tournament are requested to sign the lists posted on the bulletin board in the Clubhouse.

The following protestant services will be held during the Easter Season by Pastor Theodore Jaekel: April 2 (Maundy Thursday) 4 p.m. at the Union Church, The Bluff, Yokohama, with observation of Holy Communion; April 3 (Good Friday) 10:30 a.m. at the Deutsche Evangelische Kirche, Tokyo, with Holy Communion; April 5 (Easter Sunday) 10:30 a.m. at the Union Church, Yokohama.

Mr. F. Pelters, German businessman, has arrived at the New Grand Hotel, Yokohama, from Nagoya.

HAINAN EMIGRATION SET

Government to Send 100 Farming Households to Island

The Overseas Ministry has decided to send about 100 farming households this year to Hainan Island in view of the island's important geographical position, lying between the Chinese continent and the southern regions, according to the Miyako, reports Domei.

Before their departure, the emigrants will be given collective educational training for a month, and upon their arrival, they will be given farming training for 10 months before moving to their allotted areas.

The first batch of emigrants will be chosen from farmers between 25 and 40 years of age in Okayama, Wakayama, Kagawa, Yamaguchi and Kagoshima prefectures.

MAIL SERVICE RESUMED TODAY TO P.I. MALAYA

Limited to Post Cards and Letters—Other Rules Issued

The Communications Ministry, which has been investigating the possibility of opening mail service to the compartricts in Japanese occupied areas in the South, has decided to start its service to the Philippines and Malaya from Friday, reports Domei.

Only Government post cards and full paid letters, the fee being the same as in Japan Proper, will be allowed.

Since the mails will have to go through the hands of the Japanese Army mail service in those areas, letters and post cards must be addressed in care of the field post office.

Letters for the Philippines must be addressed in care of the Manila Field Post Office, while those addressed to Mindanao, to the Davao Field Post Office and letters going to Malaya, to the Shonan Field Post Office.

The names and addresses must be, of course, written distinctly.

Although it is not necessary to indicate the letters as being military mail, one must keep in mind that they will be censored according to the postal regulations.

All matters disadvantageous to the nation must not be written.

Mail services for the East Indies, Burma, and other occupied areas will be opened gradually.

Japanese Bombers Raid Port Moresby In 20th Air Attack

(Continued From Page 1)

Bali. We understood, however, that it was the kind expression of the Sultan's hearty welcome to us.

Wanted to See Japan

"Two gentlemen, who acted as interpreters in our conference with the Sultan, one the finance head and the other, the justice head of the State, repeatedly asked us how long it takes to go from Bali to Japan. Upon our inquiry, they admitted that there were many people among their friends, who wanted to go to Japan to study and that they were planning to set up a savings account for that purpose.

"On the following day of our arrival or March 22, a Sultans' Conference was held in Singaradia, with the attendance of six Sultans, now in the post of Governors, and the Commander of the Kanamura unit as the chairman.

"The Commander first lectured on the significance of the Greater East Asia War and inquired of the Sultans regarding the conditions of their respective States. They answered the question and pledged undying faith to cooperate with the Japanese administrators. In a press interview held after the conference, the Sultans invariably revealed their enthusiasm for things Japanese and for studying the Japanese language.

"On the occasion of Army Day, a Japanese language school was opened in Den Pasar and another in Singaradia on March 25. It was said that more than 900 people, men and women, young and old are studying there.

"Megumi Kurihara, a superior private and a graduate of the Tokyo Imperial University, is specially taking charge of the native students below 30, who are able to read and write their native langauge."

War Participation Opposed by Gandhi In Reply to Cripps

(Continued From Page 1)

000,000 people of India will no longer be available to the people of England. To England, the loss of the Indian Ocean means not only the loss of India, but also the loss of Australia.

"Mastery of the sea precedes mastery of the land. With the Andaman Islands as its base, the Imperial Navy can command the coasts of Burma and prevent even a single enemy ship from entering Burmese waters. It gives the Japanese Forces a vital lever in the operations against the continent."

Germans Give Concert

D.N.B.

VICHY, March 25.—Sponsored by the German authorities here, the Peter Quartette concert given for the first time since the armistice was concluded was attended by about 200 guests including Madam Henri Philippe Petain, Vice-Premier Admiral Jean Francois Darlan, Justice Minister Joseph Barthelemy, chief of the Civilian Cabinet of Marshal Petain, Mr. Dumoulin, and many diplomatic representatives of the Powers with which Germany is on friendly terms.

RENOVATION PROJECTED IN CULTURAL EDUCATION

Education Ministry Sets Up New Sections to Improve Social Guidance

In a move to renovate and strengthen social education to meet wartime exigencies, the Education Ministry has mapped out a plan to create three new sections in its Social Educational Bureau, according to Domei.

The proposed sections of youth education, guidance and cultural facilities will replace the existing youth, adult and cinema sections.

The proposed guidance section is expected to assume charge of strengthening guidance and supervision of young men's associations, completing education and training of adults, as well as encouraging the education of young workers.

The projected cultural facilities section will handle guidance and superintendence of all cultural facilities, including amusements.

SOFIA SIGNS TRADE PACT

Germany to Get Raw Tobacco From Bulgaria

Transocean

SOFIA, March 19.—An agreement has been reached between Sofia and Berlin providing for the export of 42,000,000 kilograms of raw tobacco of the 1941 harvest to Germany from Bulgaria. Last year's crop yielded about 62,000,000 kilograms.

Half of the remaining 20,000,000 kilograms will be free for export, while the balance will be kept for home consumption.

French Workers in Germany

Transocean

PARIS, March 19.—About 140,000 French workers are now employed in industrial enterprises in Greater Germany, it is semi-officially stated today. These workers, who include about 30,000 women, are said to be giving great satisfaction to their German employers, and they have hitherto been able, through official channels, to remit 323,000,000 francs to their families at home.

Nazi Prisoners Escape

D.N.B.

STOCKHOLM, March 25.—The British military is now hunting for 11 German prisoners of war, who have escaped from a camp in northeast England, it is reported. Three men escaped on Sunday night and the other eight on Monday night. They are fliers and sailors. As there are wide stretches of moor near the camp, they have ample opportunity for hiding.

MOVIE COMPANY BOOSTS BUDGET TO ¥7,000,000

Nippon Eigasha Decides for 1942—To Set Up 10 Branches in E. Asia

The Nippon Eigasha, at its seventh directors' meeting, held on Thursday at the Hoshigaoka Saryo Restaurant at Akasaka decided to double its budget for the 1942 fiscal year to £7,000,000 from £3,500,000, reports Domei.

The increased budget was necessitated to cope with the increasing activities of the company in parallel with the progress of the Greater East Asia War, according to the company's management.

The Nippon Eigasha also decided at the meeting to create branch offices in the principal cities in East Asia, including Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, Saigon, Bangkok, Shonan City, Manila, Batavia and Rangoon.

Britain Seen Facing Stupendous Deficit

(Continued From Page 1)

chasing arms and machinery from the United States, (weekly average, in million pounds):

December 1939	42.0
December 1940	77.5
December 1941	94.2

On the other hand, the weekly revenue is estimated at £60,000,000, and thus the British Government is now finding that its revenue is £5,000,000 short every day. It is the greatest deficit of revenue ever witnessed in British history.

Japan Times & Advertiser
Published by
The Japan Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Ichome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku
Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin.
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

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Indians to Hold Meeting

A large meeting regarding the movement for India's independence will be held at the Sanno Hotel on March 28 and 29 respectively under the auspices of the Indian Independence Movement Headquarters in Tokyo, participated in by Indian delegates representing Shanghai, Hongkong, Malaya, Shonan, Thailand and elsewhere in East Asia.

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Office: .... 1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer; .... MASAO TAKAHASHI